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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices by Steamship to Sept 19.

Mail Details of Late Cable Dispatches.

A Fenian Privateer Reported on the Irish Coast.

WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

The Pan-Anglican Synod in Session in England.

No cable telegrams were received last night, the Newfoundland wires being down. It is expected that the damage will be repaired this afternoon.

NEWS BY STEAMSHIP.

The Inman steamship *City of Antwerp*, Capt. Mirehouse, which left Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 18th and Queenstown on the 19th of September, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news is one day later than that received by the *Hammonia*.

The London correspondent of the Edinburgh *Scotsman* is answerable for the report that the Earl of Derby will probably soon resign the Premiership on the ground of ill-health. He also points to Lord Stanley or Mr. Disraeli as most likely to succeed to the office—the latter for choice.

The Liverpool *Mercury*, alluding to the suspension of the well-known American firm of James Hewitt & Co., in that town, says the liabilities are estimated at £250,000 sterling, and the assets, it is feared, will prove small.

Mr. Disraeli had consented to attend the banquet at Edinburgh proposed to be given in his honor and in celebration of the passing of the Reform Bill. The London *Globe* understands that Gen. Garibaldi had definitely refused the invitation to be present at the banquet, on the ground that he does not know what matters may be then engaging his attention in Italy.

A strange and suspicious-looking craft, of about 800 tons, with a black hull and clipper-built, has been seen hovering about the west coast of Ireland, having been observed both from Limerick and Valentia. She had top and foresails set, and was sailing in a westerly direction. Her Majesty's steamships *Weasel* and *Frederick William* were on the alert. A Caherceveen telegram, dated 15th, says: "Something remarkable is anticipated by the authorities. The coast guards along the coast all seem as if they expected another rising."

The steamship *Besie*, belonging to the Messageries Imperiales Company, and the English bark *Dolphin*, had been in collision in the Sea of Marmora. The collision resulted in the total loss of the steamer, with thirty lives. The *Dolphin* had put into Gallipoli with some damage.

Notwithstanding the report that the Emperor Napoleon will pay a visit to Berlin during October, public opinion in Paris, not only in military but in civil circles, continued to exhibit a warlike tendency. Many persons, it is said, have made up their minds that there must be a war with Prussia, and that, as it is inevitable, the sooner it is over the better. It is intimated in some quarters that the visit of M. von Goltz to Biarritz has a far more important object in view than the mere invitation of the Emperor of the French to Berlin. One writer says that "it is probable the Prussian Minister has been instructed to insist on some categorical explanations from France respecting the increasing armaments on the Rhenish frontier, the concentration of troops on the north-western provinces and other warlike demonstrations, and to intimate the firm determination of the King of Prussia to tolerate no interference whatever by France with any interpretation which Prussia and Austria please to put on the treaty of Prague." The notion of an Imperial visit to Berlin appears to be exploded by an article in the new Prussian *Cross Gazette* of the 16th, which says that there is nothing to justify the supposition that such a journey by the Emperor Napoleon is expected.

Baron von Beust, the Austrian Prime Minister, had been honored by the Sultan with the Order of the Osmanli. The Baron during a journey to Reichenburg and Dresden delivered a speech at Brunn in reply to addresses from the Vice-Burgomaster and the President of the Chamber of Commerce. After returning thanks for the friendly reception accorded to him, the Baron proceeded: "This confidence is doubly valuable to me now, that my course has become narrowed and more arduous. He who desires to ascend a steep path must pause at times for breath; but he does not necessarily lose sight of his aim because he does not select the most precipitous road to climb to the summit." Baron Beust further said that he considered the negotiations for agreement with Hungary as being brought to a successful issue. He entertained no doubt of the maintenance of peace, adducing in proof the fact that negotiations upon commercial relations with Prussia had been resumed. The speech was received with enthusiastic applause.

Late news from Australia sets forth that the Victoria Legislature have rejected the Appropriation Bill, containing the proposal of a grant of £20,000 to Lady Darling, and the Ministry have resigned. Government is negotiating a compromise, but the result is doubtful. The shipments of gold since the departure of the last mail are 167,300 ounces.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Pan-Anglican Synod—British Discussion of American Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1867.

The Pan-Anglican Synod is meeting—and also meeting with a storm of mild ridicule. *Times, Pall Mall, Telegraph, News, Punch, Saturday Review, Spectator*—I can speak for so many—all take the same view of this singular Episcopal gathering. They look upon it as useless, foolish, and, in a certain sense, futile, or, if one must use so harsh a word, contemptible. Every important question is shelved. The programme is an astonishing one for such an assemblage. Bishops come from the remotest parts of the earth to settle petty formalities of intercommunication, forms of clergymen's certificates, and so on. They can settle nothing, define nothing, meet no question of faith or discipline, and beyond some social enjoyment, some good dinners at Lambeth, foreign Bishops preaching in London churches, some lionizing of this sort, nothing can come of it. That seems all plain enough, but the Bishops are not to blame for it. In England their hands are tied by the State. All the Bishops in England cannot make a Bishop. They are commanded to elect and consecrate whoever the Prime Minister for the time being may appoint. All the Bishops cannot change a scrap of the Liturgy or Articles, or even decide upon their meaning. Parliament alone has power to do one, and the lawyers the other. The Mother Church has no power over the Churches in the Colonies wich are subject to local legislation. Of course, the American brangh is independent enough. England, as the Bishop of Louisiana told them in a sermon the other day, for two hundred years refused to give them a Bishop, which conduct went far to reconcile the American Church to a political separation from the mother country. Some of the papers made him say that it was one of the principle causes of the Revolution. The *Times* gave his name, from some old register, as "Right Rev. L. Polk;" forgetting that poor Bishop Polk was cut in two by a cannon shot on the battle-field! The Bishops will do the best they can and all they can; but they have really no power to do anything. As to unity with dissenters, they would scorn it except on their own terms, and the Eastern and Western Churches would not be less exacting, if the Anglicans proposed to unite with them. Rome demands submission—no more, no less; Constantinople would demand at least conformity, orders which she would not consider as at least doubtful, and subordination. Anglicanism stands in a curious and perplexing position toward what she calls the other branches of the Church Catholic. Anglicans admit the validity of the orders of the Roman, Greek and Armenian Churches, while these deny or strongly doubt the validity of Anglican orders. To an Anglican a Greek or Roman Catholic Bishop is a real Bishop, the priest is a priest, while by the Roman Catholic and Greek Christian the Anglican Bishops and clergy are, to say the least, strongly suspected of being mere laymen. And these lay Bishops talk of proposing to members of the much more numerous, ancient and undoubted Churches to unite with them. Before the Primate of all England and the Archbishops and Bishops of the Pan-Anglican Church could unite with either the Greek or Latin Churches, the great and ancient bodies of the East and West, they would have to receive first conditional baptism, second conditional if not absolute ordination, and finally consecration, after which the whole body of Anglican clergy would have to be reordained. The prospect of the Pan-Anglican Church submitting to such a process, authorized by act of Parliament, so far as England is concerned, does not seem very hopeful. Yet this is what some hundreds of English clergymen, with such men at their head as Archbishop Manning and Dr. Newman, have done and are doing.

It does not seem likely that an Anglican Archbishop or Bishop will give up his position to unite individually with the Roman Communion. Clergymen have in that way renounced livings, positions, prospects and fortunes. But the Archbishop of Canterbury, for example, has a grand old palace in London, a fine country house, and a salary of £15,000 a year—three times that of the President of the United States. Scores of Bishops have died "worth" millions, beside providing for numerous families. How strong must be the religious convictions of men who give up such advantages! Of three sons of the distinguished philanthropist Wilberforce two became Roman Catholics, and are seldom heard of; the third is bishop of Oxford.

In the Pan-Anglican Synod America and the Colonies are proportionally better represented than England. Of the twenty-eight English Bishops ten have declined to attend it. Most of the eleven Irish Bishops, and all the seven Scotch Bishops, are at Lambeth, with perhaps half of the forty-three American and forty-eight Colonial Bishops. Of the unanimous attendance of the seven Scotch Bishops the *Times* sarcastically remarks that "people who are uncertain of their position in society never neglect an invitation." The Anglican Bishops in Scotland hold the same position as Dissenters in England, the national Church being the Presbyterian.

There is a demand for more Bishops in England but they are rather costly luxuries, and, as many think, more ornamental than useful. The proportion is much less than in America and the Colonies, but there is not a need of so many in dense populations. The forty-three American Bishops are required more by territorial extent than numbers, and the Bishop of London may have as many churchmen in his single diocese as could be found in all the forty-three American dioceses. There is not much probability of an increase until the Church cuts loose or is cut loose from the State, and then she can have any number she chooses to pay for.

The political situation in America, since the happy termination of the Reform agitation in England, occupies a large share of public attention; but the newspapers, warned by the past, are for the most part non-committal. The half dozen influential journals that took the Northern side in the war, naturally take the side of the Radical majority in Congress. The rest either fight shy or give expression to vague and gloomy expressions. Thus one of them says: "The news from America is so constant a repetition of the same hopeless anarchical struggle, the same reckless tyranny of a majority, the same impotence in the oppressed, the same declension toward the armed negro rule, the same corruption in everything that ought to be freest from the suspicion of such a taint, that we forbear from insisting upon the perpetual misery. Gold 146 tells the whole story." This, it must be confessed, is lugubrious; but Englishmen are desperately bothered with Constitutional questions. They have always considered their own unwritten, indefinite and elastic Constitution as the best in the world, and ridicule the Federal and State Constitutions on paper; but as these exist, and the President and all officers of Government, including, I believe, members of Congress, take solemn oaths to sustain these constitutions as the supreme law of the land, they do not see how they can be got rid of without some serious formalities, or actual revolution. In fact, the view generally taken is that America is actually going through such a revolution, in which they hope no more blood will be shed, but which will end by destroying the Federal or State Constitutions, and substituting an entirely different form of government. The will of the people, they hold, must override all paper constitutions and all legislative enactments, and the State, by one process or another, will become what the people wills it to be. In England, where a great crowd is expected, as at a public execution, the police erect barriers, in the form of pens, so that one part of the crowd shall not violently push against and trample upon the others. State lines, State Constitutions, and State rights as asserted in these Constitutions, and which in most of them would seem to justify revolution, if not secession, were the barriers or pens erected by the policemen who undertook to organize the American crowd. These are now broken down, and the majority of the whole American people must henceforth rule over the minority, constitutions, vetoes, Presidents and Supreme Courts to the contrary notwithstanding. The great ship of state has broken from her old moorings, captain and crew are at loggerheads, the charts are overboard, the compass is broken, an equinoctial is blowing. All this makes a rather sensational spectacle for people whose own position is so solid and so assured—which reminds me that a Fenian Centre has just died in Belfast, in prison, and that in this chief town of the loyal North of Ireland a procession of 8,000 sympathizers followed his body to the grave—a very grave fact in the present state of Ireland. MONADNOCK.

American Claimants to English Estates.

Notices appear every little while in the American newspapers that some enormous estate in England is awaiting the claim of the rightful owners—the heirs of somebody who once held it, but is now dead. One such estate has been long talked about as the Jennings' property—amounting to a great many millions of dollars, the rightful owners of which are supposed to be somewhere in the United States. Meetings have been held of the Jennings families, and agents, we believe, have been sent to England more than once to look up the title to this enormous property, and take steps to secure it for its rightful owners. That very large class of persons who suppose themselves to be interested in this matter, may receive information of value in regard to the subject from the following letters—giving both sides of the case—which we cut from the London *Times:*

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir: Your American Correspondent of Philadelphia, who writes concerning the claims by Americans of estates in England belonging to the names of "Wilbraham" and "Dudley" is in error in some particulars. The coming over to England by lawyers, in 1854 and other years, refers to the great domestic question of the heirship to that which is very widely known as the "Great Jennings' Property," from which Dickens is understood to have derived his famous "Jarndice vs. Jarndice," and concerning which repeated advertisements and allusions appear from time to time in your own paper. This enormous property, variously estimated at from two to seven millions sterling, and including estates in eleven counties in England, and money in all the old banks in London, is still in vigorous dispute. It was left by an extraordinary miser named William Jennings, described in the *Annual Register* of 1798 as the "richest commoner in England." He was born in 1701, and died at his seat, Acton Hall, near Long Melford, Suffolk, instanced as one of the most splendid private edifices in Great Britain, and boasting a ball-room (which was never once used,) constructed at a cost of £30,000. Notwithstanding his incalculable wealth, so mean were the habits of this old man that he lived in the underground story of his great house, permitting, for the space of nearly thirty years, the approach of no woman. He died unmarried and childless, and left no will. The Baroness Howe, daughter of the celebrated Admiral Lord Howe, took possession of the old man's property, through a claim of intermarriage between a member of the Jennings family with that of the Curzen's. Administration was, however, not granted for eighteen years—a significant fact.

William Jennings was the godson of King William III., and served as page to that monarch. In connection also with his family at this period were Sarah Jennings, afterward Duchess of Marlborough; Frances Jennings, (her sister,) Marchioness of Tyrconnell, wife of Richard Talbot, the Lord Deputy of Ireland for King James II.; and, little as it is supposed—Miss Hills, afterward the famous rival and successor of the Duchess in the affections and favor of Queen Anne, Mrs. Masham; in reality the creator of the fortunes of Harley, Earl of Oxford. Mrs. Masham was a cousin of the Duchess of Marlborough, and was introduced at Court by her. Frances, the Marchioness of Tyrconnell, was, in the days of her distress, the celebrated "white milliner" appearing in the domestic history of George I., and commemorated in a modern comedy. Soame Jenyns, the philosopher, and Constantine Jennings, (there are eleven different ways of spelling the name,) the possessor of three fortunes, who, notwithstanding, died in poverty in 1818, in the Rules of the King's Bench Prison, and who is known as "Dog Jennings" on account of his purchase of "Alcibiades' Dog," were also of this family. The supposed figure of "Alcibiades' Dog" cost 2,000 guineas. However, the public interest in regard to a property and a story which read more like romance than plain matter of fact, rests in the circumstance that the property is still in litigation, new claimants appearing every day. Earl Howe, Earl Beauchamp, and other members of aristocratic rank, claiming affinity (though remote,) with the original family, are in possession, although the claim has been always protested against, of this extensive property. Altogether this attraction of the great property lying open to the heirship of some persons undiscovered yet, if at all discoverable, draws claimants not only from the United States, but to my familiar knowledge, from the Cape of Good Hope, India and Australia. I omit Ireland and Canada, which countries have sent to England claimants in profusion, with the proper proportion of lawyers and pedigree fanciers. Such is a story of wealth.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HARGRAVE JENNINGS.

London, Aug. 17.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CASE.

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir: In your issue of Tuesday, Mr. Hargrave Jennings professes to correct the errors of your very accurate correspondent who writes from Philadelphia, and in his endeavor to carry out this intention falls into very much graver errors himself with regard to what is called the "Jennings' estate."

Not knowing how the story of this estate existing unclaimed originated, but knowing from personal experience that for many years past it has been periodically put forth by ignorant and designing persons as truth, that it has caused much disappointment and anxiety, and has been made the medium for extorting money from as many members of the Jennings family as could be deceived by plausible representations, perhaps you will allow me to demolish the myth by a plain statement of facts, the accuracy of which may be relied upon.

William Jennens, of Acton-place, County of Suffolk, died on the 19th of June, 1798. His will, made some years previous to his death, simply devised his real estate to his wife for her life, leaving the reversion as well as the whole of his personal estate undisposed of. His wife dying before him, and he appointing no executor, on the 6th of July, 1798, administration with the will annexed was granted to William Lygon, first Earl Beauchamp, and Mary, Viscountess Dowager Andover, the cousin germans, once removed, and next of kin of the deceased.

On the 21st of November, 1817, a second administration of goods unadministered was granted to the Countess Beauchamp, the widow and executor of Earl Beauchamp, one of the former administrators, who, as well as the Countess of Andover, was then dead.

The real estate of the deceased descended to and was taken possession of for the heir-at-law, Hon. George Augustus William Curzon, then a minor, who, dying *sine proli*, in 1805, was succeeded by his brother, the present possessor, Richard William Penn Curzon, first Earl Howe of the second creation.

William Jennens was the only child of Robert Jennens and Ann, the daughter and heir of Carew Guidott, Esq., of Hampshire; which Robert Jennens was the fifth son of Humphrey Jennens, an ironmaster of Birmingham, who married Mary Millward in 1657.

William Jennens having died *sine proli* and intestate, and being the only child of his father, Robert, it became necessary to go back to the issue of Humphrey Jennens to discover the heir-at-law.

The first son of Humphrey Jennens, named Justin, was born in 1659, and died within a year of his birth. The second son, Charles, was born in 1661, and died in July, 1747. This Charles Jennens married twice, and had issue—first, Burdett, who died an infant; second, Charles of Gopsal, a man well known to the literary world of the middle of the last century, who died *s. p.* in 1773; and, third, Elizabeth, who married William Hamner, Esq. Of this marriage there was issue an only daughter, Esther, who married Assheton, first Viscount Curzon, of which marriage was born a son, Penn Assheton Curzon, to whom the last named Charles, by his will, left his estate. This Penn Assheton Curzon, who died in the lifetime of his father, married Charlotte Sophia Waller, Baroness Howe, daughter of Richard Earl Howe, by whom he had issue—first, George Augustus William, above mentioned; second, Leicester, who died an infant; and third, Richard William Penn, present Earl Howe, who succeeded to the family estates, including those of William Jennens, which latter he claimed as heir-at-law, through his brother, his father, his grandmother, and his great grandmother, of Charles Jennens of Gopsal, the first cousin of William Jennens of Acton.

With respect to the personal estate of William Jennens, it was distributed between two second cousins, his sole next of kin, the one descended from his aunt, Ann Jennens, who married Sir Clement Fisher; and the other from his aunt Esther, who married the before-mentioned William Hamner, Esq.'s father, also named William. From the fact that no other person has during a period of nearly 70 years made a successful claim, we may with much reason assume that the two distributees were his sole next of kin. At all events, instead of "this extensive property lying open to the heirship of some persons undiscovered," as asserted by Mr. Hargrave Jennings; it has been held, and as regards the real estate adversely held, for so long a period of time that no person, however good the root of his title might originally have been, can in the face of the Statute of Limitations of 3d and 4th of William IV., cap. 27, now recover the real estate from the present possessor, who is, in my opinion, also the rightful owner, while as regards the personal estate it is not at all probable that any person can successfully call upon the legal representatives of the original administrators to account after the lapse of so many years.

I am afraid, also, that your correspondent would have some difficulty in connecting either Sarah Jenyns, the philosopher, Constantine Jennings, the purchaser of "Alcibiades' Dog," or the celebrated Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough with the family of the deceased millionaire.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
Guildford, Aug. 21. D. M. STEVENS.

The President's Power—Letter from Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

The criticism of your correspondent "G. H. G." in the *Advertiser* of this morning, upon the remarks made by me in July last on the veto message of the President, would be timely and proper if his views of the Constitution of the United States were sustained by the text of the instrument itself. It is the assumption of your correspondent that it is the constitutional duty of the President to execute the laws. This is the fundamental error of the article on "The President's Power," and the source of the erroneous conclusions reached by the writer. The Constitution says: "The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America;" but the limits of that power are to be found in the Constitution. What the Constitution authorized the President to do, that he can do; where the Constitution is silent he is powerless. He is but one magistrate, though the chief magistrate, among many in the government of the country. They all derive their authority, either directly or indirectly from the Constitution and the laws, and any exercise of power not so derived, whether exercised by the President, by a postmaster, or by a tide-waiter, is a usurpation and a crime. The President in his oath swears to "faithfully execute the office of President of the United States;" and the Constitution, in enumerating his duties, says "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

We see herein the extent and the limits of his duties and powers. He is "to execute the office of President," and "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," but by the Constitution he is not authorized to execute a single law. If in any case he possesses such authority it has been conferred by statute. Under his oath, in executing the office of President, he is to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. This he may do and must do in the manner pointed out by law; and it is clearly within the province of Congress to assign to particular officers of the Government the performance of specific duties unless the Constitution has otherwise directed.

By the Constitution the President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, but he must command in obedience to the constitutional authority of Congress "to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces." These rules may be as definite and minute as the judgment of Congress may dictate, and the President must obey them and be guided by them. From the foundation of the Government the execution of laws has been confided to other officers than the President, and he performs all his duty and exercises all his constitutional power when he takes care that the officers designated by the law are competent and faithful.

Civil officers he may suspend for crime or misconduct in office; and officers of the army and the navy he may suspend, and then subject them to trial by Court-martial. In this way he takes care that the laws be faithfully executed, and therein faithfully "executes the office of President."

Nor can the President disobey a law upon the ground that it is unconstitutional. When a bill is submitted to the President for his approval, as every bill must be submitted to him, he then exercises, under the Constitution, and for the last time, his constitutional prerogative of judging whether the proposed law is constitutional or not. If he believes it to be unconstitutional he returns it to Congress with his objections thereto, and at that moment his power over the subject is exhausted. He must wait for and obey the decision of Congress.

If Congress, notwithstanding the President's objections, believing the bill to be constitutional, shall pass the same by a two-thirds majority of each house, it is no longer competent for the President to consider whether the law is constitutional or not. It is his duty to obey. In the passage of a bill by a two-thirds majority over a Presidential veto, the executive power is constitutionally annihilated upon that subject, and the President has no longer a constitutional right, for any reason, to interpose an obstacle to the administration of the law.

If the President, as your correspondent seems to maintain, may for any reason set aside a statute, or any provision of a statute, duly passed according to the Constitution, whether by the President's approval or over an Executive veto, then is our Government no longer a government of laws, but it becomes a government of a single man.

In conclusion I will say that I do not purpose to be drawn into a newspaper controversy. I have been accustomed to state my opinions with great frankness, but I do not waste my moments of leisure nor add to my hours of labor in vain attempts to satisfy others that I am in all respects correct. I now write for a different reason. The article of your correspondent seems to me to be calculated to give aid and comfort to the President, while he is engaged, as the country believes, in doing what in July last, in the speech complained of, I predicted he would do—disregard and defy the will of the nation as expressed in the laws of Congress.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

Boston, Sept. 28, 1867.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Incoming Cotton Crop—Prospects for Cotton—The Efficiency of Free Labor Demonstrated—Opening of the Fall Trade in the City—Revival of Sporting Tastes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Charleston, S. C., Thursday, Sept. 26, 1867.

The period is now at hand when the planters are to realize the results of the toils and ventures of a year which has been to them a season of unexampled anxiety and risk. Cotton picking has fairly begun all over the State; the clear weather with the bright September sun is maturing the bolls with unhoped for rapidity, the regular field-hands have more than they can do to gather the fleecy staple as it opens; high wages and abundant rations are tempting back to labor the shiftless pensioners of the Freedmen's Bureau who swarm about the towns and cities; the new-crop cotton brought into market by every train has ceased to be a novelty, and all classes of the people welcome its coming as the unfailing harbinger of better times.

THE EXTENT OF THE INCOMING CROP.

Everybody engaged in the cotton trade is now busy making estimates, from such data as are obtainable, of the probable amount of the crop now being picked. The supply of the staple furnished by the Southern States for the years 1867–68 will be an anomaly as compared with that of previous years, inasmuch as it will represent more accurately the actual growth of the season. The increased need of the planters for capital and the unprecedented scarcity of ready money in this section have combined to force every bale of last year's crop to market, so that while quite one-fifth of the supply of 1866–67 was made up of the remains of former crops which had been retained in the interior, no considerable addition to the incoming crop need be expected from a similar source. I find that the most experienced factors, the shrewdness and correctness of whose previous estimates gives weight to their present opinions, agree in computing the crop of 1867–68 at about 2,250,000 bales. This calculation is based upon carefully compiled statistics of the area of land planted and the quantity of labor engaged in the cultivation of cotton, due allowance being made for the loss incident to casualties, past and prospective, such as excessive rains, the ravages of the caterpillar, &c., as well as for the diminished value of the labor of the freedmen, owing to the diversion of their minds to matters of politics and education. Of the aggregate, the Sea Island cotton, which has suffered to a far greater extent from the casualties referred to than the Upland, will constitute a very insignificant fraction. It is believed now that the whole crop of long staple cotton in the South will not exceed, if indeed it reaches, 20 000 bales. These estimates are made upon the supposition that the first frost will occur about the usual time. Should the frost come very early or very late, the actual yield will, of course, be proportionately decreased or augmented.

THE FUTURE OF COTTON IN THE SOUTH.

In conversing with several intelligent planters I find a feeling of despondency generally existing among them as to the future culture of cotton in the Southern States. This feeling arises not from any doubt as to the ultimate efficiency of the negro as a free laboror, but rather from the contemplation of the gigantic strides which East Indian cotton has made of late years toward the mastery of the markets of the world. The planters say that the result of a competition between the American grower and the East India producer cannot, in the long run, be otherwise than disastrous to the former. They are dismayed by the comparison of the cost of labor at the present time with that in the past. Formerly, the maintenance of a slave cost from $50 to $100 per annum. Now, the services of the same laborer cannot be had for less than four or fivefold that amount. The wages of an efficient field-hand (exclusive of his support) are now, at a moderate estimate, $10 to $12 a month, or its equivalent in a share of the product. This is about five times greater than the wages paid by the East India cultivator, at a gold valuation. To counteract this immense disparity in the price of labor, the Southern planter can only rely upon the superior productiveness of the soil he cultivates, aided by those agricultural improvements which consist in high manuring by the free use of the phosphates and deep plowing. From these considerations, the practical conclusion is, that nearly all the cotton lands on the Southern Atlantic border which do not yield more than three bales of cotton to the hand, unless the exhaustion of the soil is vigorously counteracted by systematic manuring, must sooner or later be abandoned to the growth of cereals, the raising of stock and other forms of industry.

I have already remarked that the doubts so generally entertained at one time of the possibility of transforming the slave into a free agriculturist, efficient, steady and persevering, are already pretty effectually dispelled. It is now conceded on all sides that the value of

THE NEGRO AS A FREE LABORER

has been subjected to a fair test, with a result which, under the circumstances, must be regarded as highly favorable. Previous to the present year, owing to the chaotic confusion which prevailed for some time after the close of the war, there can hardly be said to have been any general or organized attempt on the part of the planters to avail themselves of the labor of the freedmen. In planting the present crop, they undertook the experiment with many misgivings; but the almost universal testimony now is, that the negroes, except in cases where they have been subjected to the evil influence of disorganizing white agitators, have proved little less tractable and efficient as freedmen than as slaves. The best proof of this lies in the fact that, notwithstanding the many drawbacks of a peculiarly inauspicious season, the actual results of the planting operations of the year will not, considering the area under cultivation, fall much below an average crop before the war.

THE CITY—FALL TRADE.

Although but a few bales of the new crop have as yet been placed upon the market, the stimulating influence of their appearance upon general trade is already perceptible. The stagnation which has existed on the business streets during the Summer has given place to a fair degree of activity and bustle; the work of rebuilding the burned district, especially where it is crossed by the main thoroughfares, seems to have received a fresh impetus; and the merchants engaged in the jobbing trade, of which Charleston had acquired a considerable share in 1860, are once more busy and in good spirits. Savannah is an eager competitor with this city for the profits of this jobbing business; the two cities are vigorously backed in their efforts by the several steamship and railroad lines connecting them with New-York and the interior; and the rivalry promises to be spirited and persevering.

SPORTING MATTERS.

One of the best evidences that the last spark of rebellion's feeling has died out among the people here, may be found in the marked revival of sporting tastes, which have lain dormant for the past seven years. The base ball fever has attacked the rising generation of Charlestonians, and there are nearly a dozen clubs, white and black, composed of juveniles and children of a larger growth, already organized. The Citadel-green, erst the Campus Martius of Confederate battalions, is now daily the scene of the peaceful pastime. Racing is too expensive an amusement for Carolinian pockets, and the once famous Washington Course is now a cotton field. But amateur regattas take place every Saturday on the placid waters of the Ashley, and crowds throng the battery to witness the sport and to cheer the victorious oarsmen. We have also had several spirited yacht races, in which the *Maggie Mitchell*, a swift Northern boat, has uniformly been the winner. A new yacht, called the *Eleanor*, has been built here for the special purpose of contesting the palm, and a match has been arranged to come off at an early day for $500 a side. Q.

Political Speculations—Democratic Hopes for the Future.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury.

New-York, Monday, Sept. 23.

At recent conferences held by most astute leaders of the Democratic Party, the political situation was most carefully scanned. Their speculations, which are valuable as somewhat forecasting future events, may be summed up as follows:

First—The Democrats expect to carry Pennsylvania by at least five thousand, wholly overcoming the seventeen thousand Republican majority of last year.

Second—They expect to reduce Ohio's Republican majority from forty-two thousand to five thousand, and confidently expect to defeat the negro suffrage amendment.

Third—The November election in New-York is considered certain for the Democracy by about 10,000, with a majority in the Lower House of the Legislature. The Governor holds over this year.

Fourth—The Republican majority in Massachusetts will be cut down two-thirds, and in the State the license party's success, which is not improbable, will considerably lessen Radical influence.

Fifth—In New-Jersey the negro suffrage amendment will be lost, and Democrats will carry the State by about 7,000 majority.

In short they confidently expect to make heavy gains and defeat negro suffrage amendments everywhere. But now comes the most curious part of all. Democratic leaders here are sharp enough to see that this does not influence the Presidential election of next year. In fact, they really fear the effect of this year's successes on the rank and file of the party. If the Democratic masses, flushed with victory, should insist, as thousands of them will, upon the nomination to offices of pronounced men, such as Pendleton, Vallandigham, Thomas F. Seymour, James W. Wall, or other well known Democrats, the leaders feel assured that certain defeat will await them; for the most they rely upon is a reduction of the Republican vote, not an increase in the Democratic. The whisky corruption, other revenue frauds, and maladministration of the finances have brought apathy in the Republican ranks, and hence the latter will not vote in usual numbers during the coming elections. But the question that next arises is, how will this large silent mass of voters cast their ballots next year, when political passions are roused to their utmost. The thing is clear. All other matters being equal, they will vote the Radical ticket. The leaders here in New-York, who, as above stated, held their conferences lately, cannot by any possibility figure out a Democratic Presidential victory, no matter what changes may take place during October and November. Of course, if the country goes from bad to worse; if the South still remains unreconstructed; if the Radicals insist upon impeachment; if the management of the finances should create a panic, or some other administrative blunder be committed, the Democrats certainly would gain advantages; but, as above said, all other things being equal, Democratic leaders to-day believe that the odds are largely against them, in the Presidential race at least.

Reply of Gov. Fenton to the Workingmen.

The following is the reply of Gov. Fenton to the Committee of the State Workingmen's Assembly:

State of New-York, Executive Department, }
Albany, Sept. 26, 1867. }

Dear Sir: On returning to Albany my attention was called to your communication in the New-York *News* of the 19th inst., from which it would seem that my reply to the Committee of the New-York State Workingmen's Assembly, written soon after my return from Jamestown, in July, had not been received by them.

Permit me to reiterate what I then said on the subject referred to in your letter:

"The law to which you call my attention is one of the public statutes of the State. The act received my official signature, and it would be an unwarranted assumption on my part to issue a proclamation requiring its observance. Every law of this general character is obligatory in its own nature, and could derive no additional force from a proclamation by the Executive Department.

Its authority rests upon the will of the people, as expressed by their representatives in Senate and Assembly convened, and my concurrence has already been declared in the mode prescribed by the Constitution. I am not at liberty to assume that public officers, against whom no charges are preferred, are acting in disobedience of the laws; nor do I see that I can properly designate particular statutes as those which they are specially bound to obey, where they do not directly involve the preservation of the public peace, and the repression of disorder and violence.

I regret that my answer should not have reached you; and need not assure you or those you represent of my continued interest in all that relates to the welfare of the workingmen of our State.

I am respectfully yours, R. E. FENTON.

Alexander Troup, Esq., No. 26 King-street, New-York.

The Political Situation in the South.

From the Boston Advertiser,

Washington, Sunday, Sept. 29, 1867.

The Secretary of the Congressional Executive Committee has late information from all parts of the South. The first effect of the President's late course was to dampen the ardor of Republicans, seriously to retard the work of reconstruction, and greatly to embolden the rebels. The reception which Mr. Johnson's acts have met at the North has caused a marked reaction, and matters are now looking better. Alabama is considered good for a fifty thousand Union majority by the best posted men in various parts of the State. In North Carolina nearly all the differences between Republicans have been settled, and the disaffection of Goodloe and his clique, it is thought, will produce no appreciable trouble. Florida is considered as certain for the Union ticket, while affairs in Mississippi and Arkansas look hopeful, and are becoming more so daily. The Union party in Virginia has from the first been in an unsettled condition, but matters are now improving, and while the contest will be close, the State is considered safe. Throughout the whole Shenandoah Valley the people seem convinced that Mr. Johnson means trouble. It is asserted by well-informed and trustworthy parties, that an Ex-Confederate General of considerable note has of late mingled generally with the rebels of that section in discussing plans for organization in certain contingencies.

The Yellow Fever in the South—Great Suffering at LaGrange, Texas.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Sept. 25.

We have just been shown private letters of a perfectly reliable character from LaGrange, Texas, which tell a pitiable story of the unparalleled sufferings of the people in that town and its vicinity. Those remaining of the citizens number barely 500 yet the interments have reached as high as 24 in two days. The average mortality is eight. Those stricken by the yellow fever are almost sure to die, the disease proving fatal in nine cases out of ten. Every house in the town is filled with sickness and with death. Business has ceased entirely; the newspapers are no longer published; the jail has been emptied of its inmates, who have fled in terror from the scene of desolation. In some cases there is no one to bury the dead. Whole families have been swept away. The epidemic is spreading into the surrounding country, but the doctors in LaGrange cannot find time to leave town for a moment. The stores are all closed, and to crown the misery of the unfortunate inhabitants, starvation is staring them in the face. On the 9th inst. there were no provisions to be had in the town—not even corn meal to make gruel with.

The Washington Monument in Richmond.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 27.

The Washington monument yesterday received one of the two last of the six statues to surround the equestrian group, viz.: Lewis and Nelson. The list comprises the following: Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, George Mason, John Marshall, Andrew Lewis, Thomas Nelson. The granite portion of the monument cost about $100,000, and the statuary $120,000 additional, which with other expenses of inauguration of statues, erection of the same upon their pedestals and freight and charges have increased the cost to about $30,000 more, making the entire actual cost about $250,000. The equestrian statue, (the work of Thomas Crawford,) which crowns the monument, was inaugurated Feb. 22, 1858. The statues of Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson were completed by the lamented Crawford before his death, as were also the plaster models for the statues of George Mason and John Marshall. After the death of Mr. Crawford the Governor and Commissioners of the monument selected Randolph Rogers to complete the statuary and other equipments. The monument, as a work of art, has been pronounced by connoisseurs one of the most beautiful and imposing in the world. Gen. Nelson will be elevated to-day. So very ponderous are the statues and their stout encasements that the work of placing them on the pedestals is one involving great labor and much care. At 4:30 yesterday afternoon the covering was lifted, and Randolph Rogers' exquisite production of Lewis, in bronze, stood revealed for the first time. A large company was present, who greeted the event with loud applause. The distinguished hero is represented in his favorite hunting costume, with cap in one hand and his trusty rifle, with flint-lock accompaniment, in the other. In his belt an immense hunting-knife is displayed. Take it all in all, we should infer that the conception is true to life; for we have never seen a nobler specimen of manly form and beauty.

Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, has written a review of the reconstruction laws of Congress, and earnestly protests against their ratification by the people of Mississippi.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

The Reception at the Loyal League Club-Rooms—Address of Mr. John Jay—The General's Reply—The Serenade and Supper.

After receiving a few calls yesterday morning, Major-Gen. Sheridan, accompanied by the members of his staff, left his hotel and paid an informal visit to Brooklyn, where he made some calls on personal friends. He returned early in the afternoon. Last night the reception given him at the Union League Club was very enthusiastic. Long before the arrival of the General the Club-rooms were crowded, although tickets had been issued to only a tithe of the applicants. The number of military men present was quite considerable, as were the representatives of State and City dignitaries. The Chamber of Commerce, Board of Health, Commissioners of Quarantine and other City Boards were also represented by their permanent members, and the Club itself turned out in force. The hall and reception-rooms of the Club were handsomely decorated. The banner of the Club stood to the left of the hall when entering, and *vis-a-vis* another bearing the motto, "Unconditional Loyalty."

The stairway was draped with the national banner, and flags at its head embraced a bust of Washington.

The crowd outside was not large, numbering probably about two thousand, many doubtless being kept away or driven off by the chilly wind that swept the square. The windows of the Club and of the adjoining building were brilliantly illuminated, and a calcium light on the balcony and one again from the opposite side of the street, lit up the faces of the unusually patient crowd who waited for a passing peep at the hero.

At 8:30 o'clock the cheers of the crowd outside announced to those within the Club the approach of their guest, and the cheer was loudly seconded within the building. The band upon the balcony burst out in the accustomed "See, the conquering hero comes," and Gen. Sheridan entered, accompanied by Gen. Butterfield, Col. Crosby and the members of his staff. He was received by Gen. Van Nostrand, Col. Howe and other members of the Club, and by them conducted to the reception room, on entering which he was cheered and cheered again. He wore his full uniform and his habitual smile. When the bustle which followed his entering the reception-room had subsided, he was introduced to the President of the Club, Mr. John Jay, who then delivered the following address:

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gentlemen of the Club: To-night we add another name to the roll of heroes and statesmen whom, in this Union-square, in the name of the loyal citizens of New-York, we have welcomed to our metropolis. Had he come in the earlier years of the war, he would have been hailed as the dashing cavalry officer who recalled to us the field of Perryville and Nolensville, Stone River, Missionary Ridge, and across the Chickahominy to the yellow tavern in front of Richmond. A little later, and we should have greeted the most brilliant officer of the war, who had sent Early whirling through Winchester, and whose memories of Opequan and Fisher's Hill had been eclipsed by the energy and magnetism with which, after his ride through the Valley, he inspired his scattered and demoralized forces, and snatched the victory from an exultant enemy. Now he comes to us when the war is ended, and when the grand issue for which we are contending is a speedy reconstruction of the country upon the basis of permanent peace and equal justice; and our guest stands before the nation displaced from the most important post at New-Orleans, in the Fifth Military District, on the charge publicly preferred by the President himself in his correspondence with Gen. Grant, that Gen. Sheridan's rule had been obnoxious and tyrannical. Mindful of the delicacy that forbids in the presence of an army officer (however wronged) the slightest disrespect to his Commander-in-Chief, I may say without trenching upon that rule, that in his judgment and treatment of Gen. Sheridan, we think the President has made a mistake. I may go further in referring to that correspondence which has been submitted by the President to the judgment of the country, and I believe I faithfully interpret your sentiments when I add that we concur in the views there expressed by the General-in-Chief, acting as Secretary of War. Gen. Grant said: "Gen. Sheridan has performed his civil duties," not obnoxiously and tyrannically, but "faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up the Government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph. It will embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them." Such was the grave and measured warning given by the Chief of the Army who had broken the rebellion to pieces, who knows whereof he speaks, who speaks not as a partisan but a patriot, and who has been recognized by the world at large and by the rebels themselves as a generous and magnanimous foe. That deliberate judgment of Gen. Grant would go far to satisfy us upon the charge of tyranny if we knew nothing ourselves of the unreconstructed element with which Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Sickles have had to deal, or of the fixed determination of rebel sympathizers at the North to prevent the reconstruction of the Republic, unless in such a manner that they might rule the Government they had failed to ruin. While Longstreet and Jeff. Thompson and other of the bravest Confederate Generals who have returned to their allegiance, recommended to the South immediate reconstruction under the Military Act, administered as it has been with mild beneficence, more stubborn Confederates like Robert Toombs and Herschel V. Johnson are ready, as in the olden time, for nullification, and call for the formation of a Democratic Anti-reconstruction Party, declaring that their only hope is in a Northern reaction. That cry is reëchoed by the Northern faction, whose leaders hastened to repudiate the very name of loyalty, and who, as Southerners declare, lured the South into rebellion by promises of support. These repudiators of loyalty as early as January, 1861, declaring the Republic dissolved, proposed to separate the City of New-York both from the Union and from the State; next they attempted to cripple the efficiency and impair the credit of the Government; and again, incredible as it may seem, they secretly conferred with Lord Lyons, and invited British intervention. Their own favorite orator, Mr. James T. Brady, declared in Tammany Hall, when the war was ended, that the Democratic Party had been false to the instincts, principles and traditions of its faith. In our greatest need they resisted the draft, and threatened repudiation of the national debt. Their friends conducted the bloody riots of July, 1863, with accessories of murder, robbery and arson, and a Democratic Mayor, regardful of their feelings, refused to consent to public illuminations for Union triumphs, when the Stars and Stripes that they had been willing to humble were borne to victory by the soldiers of the Republic. Now, as then, in New-Orleans in 1867, as at Five Forks in April, 1865, in the work of reconstructing our Republic of Freedom, as in the task of crushing the Rebellion of Slavery, our guest stands with those who stood for the country, and not with those who cared only to save their party, and Gen. Grant has established a new claim to the gratitude of the nation when he "urged, *earnestly urged* in the name of a patriotic people, who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of loyal lives, and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity and union of the country, that Gen. Sheridan should not be removed from his command." Time has already begun to verify the anticipations of Gen. Grant, and the country honors him for reminding the President that this is a Republic where the will of the people is the law of the land; and presently, gentlemen, it will be for the loyal people to see to it that their voice is heard and their will obeyed. Gen. Sheridan, we most cordially welcome you to New-York, as a soldier whose brilliant services have aided the preservation of our nationality. We greet you also as a commander whose difficult civil duties in the noble work of reconstruction have been performed with singular wisdom and fidelity, and yet again we thank you as one whose honor has been proof alike against fear and favor, and who, scorning the glosses of a lax morality, keeps pure and bright his oath as a soldier, and faithfully obeys the laws of the republic. Gentlemen, I have the honor and pleasure of presenting to you our illustrious guest, Gen. Sheridan.

Gen. Sheridan then replied as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Club: I have scarcely language to express the very great appreciation I have for your warm and hearty welcome. I only hope that I may be able to preserve the same approval in all my acts. I certainly feel that heretofore I have never attempted nor shall I hereafter, by any act of mine, attempt to make rebellion honorable. Rebellion is a crime, and should not be made honorable. I thank you. [Great cheering.]

The members of the Club were then severally introduced to the General, who shook each heartily by the hand. The following prominent gentlemen, who were present, then paid their respects: Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, Brig.-Gen. Sawtelle, Brig.-Gen. Wallen, Brig.-Gen. Heintzelman, Brig.-Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Brig.-Gen. Boddees, Brig.-Gen. Butterfield, Brig.-Gen. Scammer, Capt. John L. Worden, of the Navy; Paymaster Eldridge, of the Navy; Paymaster E. W. Dunne, of the Navy; Ex-Mayor Opdyke, Peter Cooper, Esq., Hon. Horace Greeley, Col. F. B. Howe, Postmaster Dennison, Postmaster Roberts, Signor Romero and many others.

When the reception terminated, the General, in response to the repeated calls from without, stepped out upon the balcony, where he bowed to the crowd, which had now greatly increased in number, and who hailed his presence with tremendous cheering and the firing of cannon. The General then retired to the supper-room.

THE SERENADE.

In the meantime, pursuant to the official programme issued yesterday by Col. Hawkins, Grand Marshal, the several militia regiments and divisions of the Grand Army of the Republic met at the appointed rendezvous, and thence proceeded in the order published in yesterday's Times to the Club Rooms, followed by a crowd which rapidly increased in size until, when the procession reached the Square, it numbered about 10,000 persons. The line formed into a column of regiments fronting the Union League Club-house, and the consolidated bands, stepping to the front, burst forth in a brilliant serenade, every pause of which was filled up with the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd. Gen. Sheridan, who in the meantime had undergone the infliction of a universal hand-shaking, soon appeared upon the balcony, and was greeted with vociferous cheers, renewed again and again, and completely absorbing the best efforts of the bands. On presenting himself to the soldiers the excitement was intense, and it was not for many minutes that the demonstration quieted down sufficiently to permit his being heard. He said, on being introduced to the crowd in a brief speech by Mr. Jay:

SPEECH OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

Comrades: I desire to thank you for the kind reception you have given me here to-night. I shall always recollect it as one of the brightest events of my life. I know I am connected with you by name, [cheers] and I know that we have endured together the dangers and trials of war. [Cheers.] I recollect with what alacrity the people of this City gave us their aid, and I recollect the manner in which they sustained us in the field. [Cheers.] I can say to you that we shall never forget them, and I must say to you how highly I feel honored by this demonstration this evening, and by the presence of the men who were in the ranks during the progress of the war. [Great cheering.]

Col. Hawkins, on the part of the serenaders, then spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF COL. HAWKINS.

Col. Hawkins, on being introduced, said he did not expect to be called upon to make a speech, but supposed he was one of those selected to fill up a chink in the proceedings. They were told that somebody would make them a speech, and they knew that Gen. Sheridan was not a speech-maker but a peace-maker. He was glad to see so many of his companions-in-arms in the field present on this occasion. They had assembled to do honor to the most magnificent soldier that this or any other country had ever produced. [Cheers.] He it was that made the forests of Virginia resound with victories. [Cheers.] He it was that struck the strongest and the longest; he it was that drove the enemy from the Valley, and when he came lightning and thunder came with him. [Cheers.] Col. Hawkins next alluded to Gen. Sheridan's administration at New-Orleans, and believed this man would always live in the memory of all.

At the conclusion of the address of Col. Hawkins, which was warmly applauded, the General bowed and retired amid a burst of parting cheers. The parade was then dismissed and the crowd separated. The General remained a short time longer with his hosts, and then returned to his hotel.

VISITS IN PROSPECT, CIVIC RECEPTIONS, &C., &C.

To-day Gen. Sheridan visits Brooklyn, where arrangements have been made for his official reception at the City Hall at 2 P. M.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen held yesterday afternoon, a communication was received from His Honor, Mayor Booth, informing that body of the intention of Gen. P. H. Sheridan to visit Brooklyn, and also requesting that action be taken by the Board to accord the distinguished visitor the hospitalities of the City. Alderman Bergen, of the Tenth Ward, offered the following:

Resolved, That this Board fully concurs in the gratitude and admiration justly entertained by the American people for the ability and heroism displayed by Gen. Sheridan during the late civil war, yet in any hospitalities extended to him by this City on his present tour, we desire to disclaim the idea of their being regarded as an endorsement of his recent political career in Louisiana, of which this Board does not approve.

The Alderman of the Ninth Ward remarked that he did not see the propriety of referring to his political career in Louisiana, and moved that such allusion be stricken out. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was then made, and lost by a vote of nine in the affirmative and ten in the negative.

The following was then offered as a substitute by Alderman Bliss:

Whereas, Major-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan is expected to visit this city to-morrow, (Tuesday,) Oct. 1, at the request of several prominent military and other gentlemen of this city; and

Whereas, It is due to the gallant military services of the distinguished General that his reception be public in its character, and that he be welcomed officially in behalf of the citizens of Brooklyn; therefore

Resolved, That the hospitalities of the city be tendered to him, and that he be invited to occupy the Governor's Room for the reception of such friends as may desire to meet him on his brief sojourn with us; and further, that the whole subject be referred to a committee to take such further action in the matter as may be deemed advisable, to show honor and respect to Gen. Sheridan by the citizens of Brooklyn, for the gallant and heroic services he has rendered to his country.

This was opposed, on political grounds, by the Alderman of the Twelfth, and a lively fusilade of verbiage ensued, *pro* and *con.*, when a vote was taken on the substitute of Aldermen Bliss. It was lost by yeas 10, nays 10.

The several Brooklyn regiments, in compliance with orders issued by their commanding officers, meet at their armories at 12:30 P. M., whence they will proceed to participate in the reception, meeting the General at the Fulton Ferry. The General is expected in the afternoon to visit the Fair of the American Institute, in response to an invitation given by the managers to himself and his staff. Invitations pour in, of course, from all quarters, everybody wants to see him and exhibit him, and if the worthy General will only place himself in the hands of these good-natured people, he may consider himself disposed of for the Winter in New-York. This, however, he can't do and keep his promise, for we learn from the following telegram, received by the Mayor of Boston from a committee of invitation sent on to New-York to wait upon the General, that he has accepted the proffered hospitalities of that city:

New-York, Sept. 29, 1867.

Otis Norcross, Mayor:

Gen. Sheridan will be in Boston Monday, Oct. 7, and will receive such attentions from the citizens as may be offered. CHARLES W. SLACK.
Chairman of Committee.

It is also stated that the General will visit Providence this week, as the guest of Gen. Burnside, where he will also, no doubt, be the recipient of a civic ovation. In the meantime, however, he does not leave the City without affording the ladies of New-York who have the proverbial supply of curiosity the pleasure of seeing him, as it is understood he has done himself the honor to appoint Wednesday for a reception of the fair at the rooms of the Union League Club.

To-day, as will be seen by the following action of the members of the Board of Common Council, the hospitalities of the City will be officially tendered to the General:

The following preamble and resolution were offered by Mr. Webber:

Whereas, Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, the hero of Winchester, and many other well-fought fields, has lately arrived, and is now stopping in this City, therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of three of each branch of the Common Council be appointed to wait upon Gen. Sheridan, and tender him the hospitalities of the City, and that the Governor's Room be placed at his disposal to receive citizens wishing to call upon him.

The resolution was adopted without debate by the following vote:

Ayes—McVeany, Terhune, Seiger, Gilmore, Webber, Thos. Murray, Turner, W. B. Roberts, Thomas, S. Roberts, Hart.

Nays—O'Brien, Stacom, Flynn, Long, Lamb, Gibney, Brinkman, H. Murray.

It will be seen that Mr. Hart was the only Democrat who voted in the affirmative.

The President appointed Messrs. Flynn, Gilman and Turner as a Committee to carry out the terms of the resolution.

Mr. Flynn declined to serve on the Committee and Mr. Webber's name was then substituted for Mr. Flynn's.

The General will make a trip to Newport, leaving here on a revenue-cutter on Thursday evening.

Illness of Hon. D. L. Seymour.—We regret to learn that Hon. David L. Seymour, of this city, a delegate from the State at large to the Constitutional Convention, is at present lying alarmingly ill at his country seat near Lanesboro', Mass. Mr. Seymour has been for many years troubled with a painful affection of the kidneys, and which a recent surgical operation has aggravated. As a member of the Convention Mr. Seymour has labored assiduously, and perhaps beyond his strength and years.—*Troy Times, Sept. 30.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

GERMAN POLITICS.

Meeting of the Reichstag—Movements Toward German Unity.

BERLIN, Friday, Sept. 13, 1867.

The opening of the North German Reichstag on Tuesday last passed without exciting any particular interest among the Berlin people. After all the expressions of satisfaction heard from every part of Germany in reference to that first step to German unity, one would expect a little excitement, at least. But nothing of the kind was manifested, either at the elections or on the day of opening. The Berlinians are too old birds to be caught by chaff any longer.

The opening of the Reichstag was preceded by service in the Chapel of the Palace and in the Church of St. Hedwig. At 11:30 on Tuesday morning the royal flag disappeared from the mansion where the King is living, and was drawn up on the "Schloss," the large palace, to which the members of the royal family proceeded in their gala carriages. The turning out of these carriages would set New-York wild. Those of the King and the Crown Princes were magnificent, and the liveries of the coachmen, hunters and lackeys were gorgeous, and perhaps a little odd; but they were worn by men who had been soldiers, and knew how to wear them. The drivers, with their powdered hair and silver-laced, three-cornered hats, sat on their cushioned, emblazoned boxes with the dignity of an Emperor of China, and the two silver-covered chasseurs, with big General's epaulettes, standing behind on the coach, stood there with grace, and their bearded martial faces had an expression as if they knew how, in case of need, to use the arsenal hanging around them on gorgeous belts. The splendid black horses stepped as if conscious that they were drawing the chief of a great and warlike nation, and the hope of poor, ever-hopeful Germany. The whole *ensemble* was royal, harmonious and impressive. It is but natural that such a show should attract a crowd. The King and the other Princes had only carriages and two, but the gorgeous carriage of the Crown Prince was drawn by six superb horses, prancing proudly under their equally gorgeous harness. Service ended at 12:30, the King entered the "White Hall," greeting in a friendly manner the few members assembled, and then going to the rooms where the royal family was to meet.

At 1 o'clock appeared all the members of the "Bundesrath," Count BISMARCK at their head in the gala uniform of a General of cavalry. The Count handed the papers containing the opening speech to Baron VON FRIESEN, who proceeded with it to the King to announce that the "Reichstag" had assembled. Soon after WILLIAM I. made his appearance, wearing the great General's uniform, and taking his place on the throne. At his right was standing, on the step, the Crown Prince's stately form; beside him the Princes CHARLES, FREDERICK CHARLES and ADALBERT. The King looks every inch a King; his face was always a pleasing one, but its expression has become still more so with age, which has brought him success and satisfaction. There was a time when he was very unpopular. In 1848 he had to fly before the angry waves of his Berlin people, and his palace was only saved from destruction by the good idea of one of the leaders to paste on it a bill with "National property." The manner in which, in 1849, he conducted the war in Baden against the populace, armed in defence of the constitution framed by the German Parliament, and sworn to by about twenty-eight German States, was not calculated to remove this unpopularity. However, all that is forgotten now, and drowned in the blood spilt at Königgratz for the unity of Germany. People who cannot do anything admire people who can; the laurel-crowned King WILLIAM has become popular, and the hated "Prince of Prussia," for whom were no foul names foul enough, is forgotten. WILLIAM I., King as he is, is a human being, and not without sensibility. Though a King and a despot, he is a German man, loving his country. He is hurt by manifestations of unpopularity, and agreeably affected by tokens of applause and confidence. There is far more sentimentality in him than in Count BISMARCK. The King has agreeably changed since last year, or it may be that what he has done, and what is expected of him, has dazzled the eyes of the people.

But let us return to the White Hall. After three cheers, brought out by the President by seniority, VON FRANKENBERG-LUDWIGSDORF, the King read, with an agreeable resounding voice the speech, the helmet on his head. After this, Count BISMARCK called out: "In the name of the North German Confederation, I, by presidial order, declare the Reichstag opened." Secretary VON FRIESEN then brought out another hurrah, which was repeated three times, after which the King retired with the Princes, and shortly after the ceremony was closed.

I have said already that the people did not exif his life is spared, Emperor of Germany. The pect much from the King. WILHYAM I. did not speak here as King of Prussia, but as President of the German Confederation. The speech was still emptier than speeches from the throne usually are. It contains only a recapitulation of what has been done since the last Reichstag, in the plainest manner, and announces what is to be done in this in the same way.

The speech of the Grand Duke of Baden has had a more stirring effect than that of WILLIAM I. It has acted as an eye-opener to many people in France, who foolishly pretended that the South Germans had more similarity to Frenchmen and Italians than to the Prussians. Such manifestations as that by the manly Grand Duke of Baden are very valuable, and very apt to advance the final unity of Germany, although France will either have to make war for the maintenance of the peace of Prague, with which, properly speaking, she has nothing to do, or make up her mind to have her fire put out by rising Young Germany.

Here, in Berlin, the ruling powers seem not to be over anxious to effect the joining of the South German States to the North German Confederation, but rather inclined to follow the same course as we do in reference to Mexico and Canada—that is, wait till the over-ripe pear falls of its own account into our basket. I think the process will be tolerably speedy, for, since the Grand Duke has opened the breach the crowd of his followers will increase from day to day, and carry the fortress of German union by the storm of public opinion.

From Vienna we hear that a party is very hard at work to bring about an agreement of the Austrian Court with Prussia. If the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH could forget and curb his wounded pride; if he would be willing to be, *as a German* Prince, subordinate to the King of Prussia, such a course might be a better guarantee to the continuance of his Imperial powers in his non-German posessions than any leaning on France, to which Baron BEUST seems to be inclined. As long as Baron BEUST is the leading man, Prussia will not trust the sincerity of any approaches made from Vienna, therefore the above-mentioned party is working to undermine his influence with the Emperor. It is said that these exertions have already had success, at least in so far as all the official Austrian papers have received orders to speak in a more friendly manner of Prussia. Archduke ALBRECHT is named as belonging to that party. However, the same tactics are followed by the official French papers, and suspicious people might suspect an understanding for a certain common purpose, which would be no other than to separate, if possible, Prussia from Russia, and to secure her neutrality in reference to the Oriental question.

There seems to be a hitch somewhere in the Danish question, and the Copenhagen Cabinet cannot make up its mind whom to send to Berlin to arrange it. It is stated now that the affair is to be laid in the hands of Mr. VON QUAADE, Danish Minister in Berlin. The regret of a visit of LOUIS NAPOLEON to Berlin in October, in order to revive, although contradicted in official papers.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

Alarming Progress of Rebellion in the North of China—Earthquakes and Hearts Quaking at the Capital—The Province of Shantung Overrun—Imperial Decree—A Gloomy Picture—Mineral Wealth—Hidden Treasures—Death and Superstition.

From Our Own Correspondent

PEKIN, Friday, June 28, 1867.

On last Saturday (the 22d inst.) the people of this capital were startled by two shocks of an earthquake, but since then the city has been pervaded by a *tremblement* of a different kind. News has arrived that the rebels, lately reported to be flying before the Imperial troops in the midland Provinces, have suddenly entered the rich Province of Shantung in overwhelming force. They have penetrated to its very centre, and Tsi-nan-fu, its capital, the finest city of Northern China, is said to have fallen into their hands. Silver, the index of political storms, as quicksilver is of those of the atmosphere, rose to an alarming figure, making at one bound an advance of ten per cent. The moneyed gentry were anxious to convert their wealth into a portable shape.

Nor are these apprehensions without grounds. The unfortunate Province is next neighbor to this, and an unbroken plain lies between the disturbed region and the walls of the capital. The grand army has shown itself unable to hold the rebels in check, and now follows slowly in their desolating track. What is there, say the timid plutocrats, to prevent these rebels, who have sprung into such fearful activity, from making a sudden dash at Pekin? We do not, however, share their fears. The danger to the capital is not immediate, but this unexpected outbreak is certainly ominous for the peace, if not the safety, of the Empire.

Three years ago the recapture of Nanking extinguished the Taipings, who had occupied that stronghold longer than the duration of the Trojan war, and who but for foreign interference, would have swept away the ruling dynasty. This victory left the Imperial Government with trained troops and an immense accumulation of the material of war. No foreign foe menaced their frontiers, and no domestic enemy imperilled the safety of the interior. It is true the midland Provinces were ravaged by hordes of banditti; but they were unorganized, advanced no political pretensions, seemed bent solely on plunder, and appeared to the Government no more formidable than the Khurds or Bedouins are to Turkey. But this dream of security was not of long duration.

In the Summer of '65 these despicable marauders gathered in great force and routed the principal army of the Government, inflicting a terrible blow in the loss of their trusty General, the Mongol Prince, SANGKOLINSIN. But they knew not how to follow up their advantage, and soon dispersed to push their depredations in different quarters. A few weeks ago they reappeared on the old battle-ground, and advancing, as I have said, further north, seem at present to be carrying everything before them. They may scatter as they did before, and the present danger be averted like the passing of a thunder-cloud; but what is to become of a country in which unorganized banditti are able to overcome the Government troops, spoil the cities and run riot through its finest provinces? This is a serious question, and it may be thought that being a foreigner I take an outside view of it. But let us see how it appears to the native mind, and especially to the mind of the Government.

On this subject the Pekin *Gazette*, of the 23d inst., publishes a remarkable edict. As the Throne has never, since the fall of Nank ng in 1853, sent forth such a sweeping denunciation of the incompetence of Generals or such an unvarnished picture of the military situation, I translate it entire for the benefit of your readers, merely omitting some of the unpronounceable names.

"Last year the rebels, called Nienfei, made their way into the Province of Hupeh, whereupon we issued our commands to LE and TSENG to exterminate them and free the land forever from those pestilent marauders. It appears now that these banditti went roving at will though the southern districts of Hupeh and Honan; and though repeated victories were reported no permanent result was achieved. For in the present month we have received information that the said rebels in great force had moved north. Passing through the cities of Zeh, Sierg, Heu, Tan and Kan, in Honan, they entered the Province of Shantung, where, occupying the banks of the Grand Canal, and penetrating as far as Taian. (near the centre,) they are now menacing the safety of the provincial capital.

What kind of business is this? Where now are those preparations for defending provinces and destroying rebels, of which our civil and military officers boasted so confidently? Such trifling is abominable. When the robbers come they have no way to meet them, and when they leave a district the officers think they have done with them. Thus they squander the treasure of the State and entail calamities on the people without end. At this rate, when are we to look for the suppression of that rebellion which is laying waste the great central plain? Beside handing over TINGTAUCHEN to the Board of Punishment, and ordering that CHOOKIENKE shall be beheaded in the presence of the army, we further recommend that TSENG, the Governor of Hupeh, (and recaptor of Nanking,) together with the Governor of Honan, be handed over to the Board of Punishment. As to any other officers, who, by their remissness in duty, may have contributed to this mischief, we appoint the Viceroy LE to inquire into their cases and report them to us. As to the said Viceroy himself, he has now for more than half a year held the important post of General-in-Chief, charged with the suppression of the Nienfei rebels. He has not effected the slightest improvement in the situation, and has grievously disappointed the expectations of this Court. We admonish him to endeavor, by his success, to avert the penalty that is hanging over him. Let him lead forward the armies, and extirpate these robbers. If he still leaves them to rove at large, without devising any effectual measures, the said Viceroy, as well as the above-named Governors, will be condemned as incompetent for a post of such grave responsibility. Let them tremble and obey. Respect this."

In this edict the character of the operations against the rebels is sufficiently set forth by the Emperor himself; it remains for me to sketch the character of the rebels. Nor am I, in doing so, left to the guidance of hearsay, as in more than one province of China it has been my duty to traverse regions blasted by their presence, where they have left an impression which generations of prosperity will scarcely serve to efface.

In 1861 their miscreant bands swept over nearly the whole of the great Eastern promontory; and it was then that those devoted American Missionaries, HOLMES and PARKER, going to their camp to intercede for the people of some defenceless villages, were themselves ruthlessly murdered. In the Spring of 1866, I passed through the southern portion of Shantung, and portions of three other provinces, in all of which they had left the same melancholy mementoes—deserted villages and ruined towns. Wealthy people, whose dwellings had been burnt, were dwelling themselves in sheds of straw, not daring to rebuild their houses lest the fresh grain should again lay them in ashes. Five years they had lured in constant dread—sometimes to pay one full settlement, and another, friends no duty exempted, that in fact, utmost farthing which could be regarded as an impeachment of my honor, or charge of unfairness in any way. I deem it due to your Honor, no less than to Mr. LABOUCHERE, to withdraw the language employed by me on the occasion referred to. Indeed, no offence was committed toward me, I cheerfully make this apology to the Court and to him for my utterance under the excitement caused by my misapprehension.

To which Mr. LABOUCHERE replied: I am entirely satisfied with Mr. GRAHAM'S remarks, and have pleasure in withdrawing anything I said in reply on the occasion referred to, which was entirely founded on his language and upon his statement. I apologize for it to the Court and to him.

The examination was then proceeded with.

The Yellow Fever at the South.

GEO. E. BIDDLE & Co. acknowledge the receipt of the following additional contributions to the charitable association of Houston for the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever in that city and the interior towns of TEXAS:

Oscar Cheeseman, $20; E. Ketcham & Co., $50; Conklin & Davis, $25. Through N. W. B. & H. C.: Newell Brothers, $50; E. Cauldwell, $25; John F. Seymour & Co., $25; Benedict, Torrey & Twombold, $25; Harman Frost, $50. Through B. R. Davis: M. E. Kingman, $20—$270. Hitherto acknowledged for TEXAS, $3,480. Total, $3,750.

STOFFORD, TILLSTON & Co. acknowledge the receipt of the following for the benefit of the sufferers by the epidemic at New-Orleans:

Thurlow Weed, $100; R. L. & A. Stuart, $100; Henry J. Youngs, $100; H. White, $50; Elie Charlier, $25; A. H. W., $25; Henry G. Hays, $25; Fortieth-street Presbyterian Church, through Alfred C. Post, $21 90; Francis P. Sage, $20; friend, $10; John R. Johnson, $25; cash, $3 25; St. John's Chapel, Trinity Parish, $138 60; D. Denham, Jr., through Tribune Association, $5; S. Z. Merchant & Co., $40; Fischer & Rodewald, $100—$788 75. Previously acknowledged, $3,-972; total, $4,760 75.

The following are the collections for the yellow fever sufferers of New-Orleans by H. B. CROMWELL & Co.: Through Dr. M. C. Anderson, President Richmond County Medical Society, from St. Paul's Church, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, $40 19; Church of the Divine Paternity, Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, $384; Wm. J. Patterson, $20; H. J. Baker & Brother, $100—$544 19. Previously remitted, $3,572. Total, $4,116 19.

A private letter dated New-Orleans, Sept. 26, says: "The fever is steadily on the increase. There were eighty-four interments reported to the Board of Health to-day—the largest number yet announced. On yesterday there were applications to the Howard Association from sixty-five families for nurses. As long as the present weather continues there will be no abatement of the epidemic. The days are close and sultry and the nights very chilly. The Howard Association is doing a noble work, but from its very magnitude they are cramped for funds."

Improvement of the Battery.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met yesterday, present the Mayor, Comptroller, Chamberlain, Recorder, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

The following resolutions offered by the Mayor were adopted, and the Mayor and Comptroller were appointed a Committee to carry out the terms of the resolutions:

Whereas, It is believed that some disposition, by lease or otherwise, or some improvement, or the Battery, can be made which will promote the interests of owners of property and residents in that vicinity, increase the commercial facilities of the port, and add very largely to the revenues of the City; therefore

Resolved, That the whole subject be referred to a Committee of Two to consider and report on the same.

Resolved, That said Committee be authorized to have prepared all necessary surveys, plans, specifications and estimates, and obtain such legal advice and opinion as may be required to explain fully the rights and powers of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, in the premises, and what action, legislative or otherwise, may be necessary to carry out and perfect recommendations of the Committee consistently with the views and interests of the owners of property and residents of the First Ward.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—COMAN, ALDERMAN.

EXCISE CASES.

CASSIE GENARD and AUGUST GERLACH were arrested yesterday by Officer O'ROURKE, of the Fifth Precinct, on a charge of violating the Excise Law by selling liquor on the Sabbath at No. 54 Harrison-street. They were arraigned before the acting magistrate, who allowed them to furnish bail to answer the charge before the General Sessions.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

CHARLES HASLEY, an errand boy, in the employ of MR. CHARLES HUGILL, of No. 104 John-street, was arrested yesterday by Officer OATES, of the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of having stolen two dozen table and twenty-eight pocket knives, which were traced to his possession and recovered by the officer. The prisoner was fully committed for trial in default of bail.

FALSE CHECK.

Detective SCOTT, of the Third Precinct, arrested JOHN T. SPENCER, yesterday, on a charge of swindling CHARLES D. PERSSON, of No. 192 Vesey-street, by means of a bogus check. It appears that the accused asked for and obtained an advance of $115 on a check for $150 drawn on the Park National Bank. As the merchant ascertained that SPENCER had no funds in the Bank he caused his arrest. The prisoner was held for examination. It is alleged that other victims can be easily found.

STEALING A WATCH.

LLOYD POOL was arraigned before the acting magistrate yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a silver watch and chain from DAVID LUDLOW, of No. 57 New Chambers-street. As the prisoner confessed his guilt he was committed for trial. The property was not recovered.

LARCENY OF BED-CLOTHING.

THOMAS RUSSELL and wife engaged lodgings from Mrs. CATHARINE MAHER, No. 200 Hester-street, several months ago. In the early part of August Mrs. MAHER gave her lodgers notice to leave, which they did, taking with them, as is alleged, her bed iquilts, sheets, &c. Officer KERN, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested RUSSELL yesterday, when he confessed his guilt. The acting magistrate committed him for trial.

RESCUED VAGRANT.

JOSEPH MARTIN, an Englishman, 62 years of age, fell off pier No. 32 East River, early yesterday morning, but was rescued from drowning by Officer IRVING, of the Fourth Precinct. He was subsequently taken to the Court, where he was committed as a vagrant.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, Justice.

A VERY OLD PLAY,

and one not very entertaining, was again on the boards at the morning session. The TIMES of yesterday announced that by virtue of warrants previously issued by Justice LEDWITH on Sunday evening, Capt. SPRIGHT of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, made a descent upon the disorderly houses, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 (new numbers) West Twenty-fourth-street, kept respectively by HARRIET E. SMITH, MARIA PALMER and JEANNIE WILLIAMS. These parties being arraigned were required to give bail in the sum of $500 to answer at the Special Sessions. Of the inmates one was sent to the Workhouse, Blackwell's Island for six months, one was discharged and the remaining eleven committed for examination.

COMMENDABLE ACTIVITY.

Any person traversing any of the prominent streets and avenues of this City has of late had the fact that the curbstones are being shamefully disfigured painfully forced upon his observations. In many of the streets the curbs are literally covered with the small bills of all colors, announcing all manner of wares and entertainments. Broadway especially, from Canal to Tenth-street has become so appropriated by venders of pills, wines, comedy and drama, that it begins to look very like the fence around the new Court-house. The Police are now endeavoring to put a stop to this defacement of the City, and, notwithstanding that these billposters work privately at night, and are hard to catch, they yesterday succeeded in producing two, who were required to give bail in the sum of $200 to answer at the Court of Special Sessions. They were held under the provisions of chapter 222 of laws of 1853 as amended by the act of 1865.

AN OLD CASE DISPOSED OF.

Our readers will remember the case of GEORGE W. CHANDLER, *alias* GARRISON, the actor, charged by his wife, MARIA E. CHANDLER, with abandonment, the particulars of which were published at the time of GARRISON'S arrest. At that time the case was continued for examination, and GARRISON was required to give bonds in the sum of $500 for his future appearance, and to pay Mrs. CHANDLER the sum of $15 per week. GARRISON, it will be remembered, pleaded an Indiana divorce as a bar to the action of Mrs. MARIA S. CHANDLER. The case was continued from time to time by mutual consent, and was set down for final hearing on yesterday. Mrs. CHANDLER, with her witnesses and her counsel, Mr. JANNEY, was in attendance, and although GARRISON was waited for with considerable patience he failed to appear, and a judgment by default was entered against him.

A NEW ARRIVAL.

JOHNSON W. MITCHELL, 19 years of age and a late arrival from Pittsburgh, was arraigned upon two charges of larceny. On Saturday afternoon the premises No. 68 Prince-street were entered, and a guitar and a lot of pipes valued at $42, the property of RUDOLPH STIGLER, were stolen. Later in the day the house of Mrs. MARGARET VAN RODEN was entered, and a quantity of jewelry and trinkets, of the value of $20, carried away. In this instance Mrs. VAN RODEN saw the thief as he was leaving the house, and was able to give a description of his person at the Station-house. Armed with this clue Officer KEALEY, of the Eighth Precinct, began a search for the thief, and caught MITCHELL, upon whose person he found a portion of the articles stolen from Mrs. VAN RODEN, and a pawn-ticket for some of Mr. STIGLER'S pipes. MITCHELL did not deny his guilt, but pleaded in excuse that he was drunk, and that he was led into it by fellow citizens of Pittsburgh whom he had met with here. Notwithstanding this plea, he was committed in default of $1,000 bail in each case for trial at the General Sessions.

A CHAPTER OF SORROW.

MICHAEL MCCARTY, of No. 42 Dyckman-street, in the beginning of the war enlisted in the Seventy-second Regiment New-York Volunteers, and left the City with his regiment on the 1st day of January, 1862. Previous to leaving the City he removed his wife and child MARY, then seven years of age, to Bordentown, New-Jersey, and provided for them during his absence to the best of his ability. A year afterwards news reached the father at the front that his wife was dead, and obtaining a furlough he returned, and making arrangements with Mrs. MARY WELSH, at Madison, New-Jersey, to take charge of his child he again returned to the army. On the 7th day of April, 1866, an adopted daughter of Mrs. WELSH, named MARY ANN WELSH, then seventeen years of age, and the daughter of MCCARTY disappeared, and although the anxious father had inquiries instituted by the Police, no trace of the young girl could be found until Saturday last, when Officer QUINN, of the Eighth Precinct, found the girl, MARY ANN WELSH, in a house of prostitution, No. 101 Mercer-street. The girl acknowledged that little MARY MCCARTY had been brought to the City by her, and said that she had given the child on the evening of April 7 to a Policeman, on the corner of Grand and Centre streets, who had taken charge of it, which was the last she had ever heard of it. She stated she had herself entered a house of prostitution on that same evening, and had since been an inmate of some such house constantly except a six months' sojourn in the Magdalen Asylum, from which she fled. There had been no opportunity of corroborating her story, and she was temporarily committed to allow Officer QUINN to continue his search for the lost child.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, Justice.

EXCISE CASES.

Monday is generally prolific of cases of violations of the Excise Law where the parties have been detected in selling liquor on the previous Sunday; but yesterday's calendar only produced the following:

Officer WILLOUGHBY, of the Eleventh Precinct, visited the saloon of JACOB ZEIGLER, No. 167 Stanton-street, and in a room over the saloon found beer and wine exposed for sale, and several men seated about the room, who were consuming the forbidden beverages.

The same officer found an almost identical state of affairs on the premises of CHRISTIAN SCHMIDT, No. 28 Avenue A, where five men were found, and beer and wine were exposed.

At 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Officer SEYMOUR, of the Thirteenth Precinct, entered the saloon of CHAS. WALTERS, No. 83 Ridge-street, and saw a boy coming out carrying a pail of beer, which WALTERS acknowledge to the officer he had just drawn and given to the boy.

An hour later in the day the same officer entered the premises of CHRISTIAN ESCHENFELDER, No. 63 Columbia-street, and in the bar-room found only three men, who were doing nothing worse than drinking cider. But in the back room the officer saw twelve men, and the dozen were drinking beer, being supplied from a keg which was on tap in the room.

In each case the accused gave bail in $100 to answer a violation of the Excise Law at the Court of General Sessions.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

JANE TART and MARGARET PAITCH, dwelling in the same house, at No. 39 Madison-street, found it impossible to live together in amity. They were constantly quarreling, and at last they came to blows. MARGARET, with an ugly knife, inflicted upon the head of JANE an unsightly wound. The result of it all was that MARGARET was held in $300 bail to answer the charge of felonious assault at the Court of Special Sessions.

SUSPECTED SPITE.

AUGUSTUS DAUTH, of No. 206 Broome-street, came in at 3 o'clock, charging that DANIEL KLEIN was guilty of cruelty to animals, in driving a diseased horse in Ninth-street. The Justice inquiring into the matter with some particularity, and it appearing that the complainant had himself driven the horse while it was in precisely the same condition, a desire on the part of DAUTH to subserve some other end than to release the horse from suffering was suspected. The end of the case was comical, KLEIN giving bail in $300 to answer, and DAUTH being committed as a consequence of his inability to furnish bail in the same amount to appear as a witness when required.

A QUEER NEIGHBORHOOD.

A week ago JAMES SMITH, of 89 Grand street, had a horse valued at $175 stolen, and his driver, WILLIAM PRIESTLEY, was committed on the charge of stealing it. Officer MCGUINNEY, of the Eleventh Precinct, began a search for the horse, and the course of his inquiries led him to East New-York, where he pretended to be very anxious to purchase a horse at a low figure. Several people at once informed the officer that a mulatto named GEORGE ANDERSON, had a stolen horse that would exactly suit, and could be had at a low price. The officer visited ANDERSON and found him in possession of the animal that had been stolen from SMITH. The fact that the horse had been stolen, seemed to be universally known in the vicinity, and not to militate against him in the least degree as a legitimate article of commerce. The horse was recovered and the mulatto was arrested, but the latter being brought into Court, it was found that his offence, whatever it might prove to be, had been committed without the jurisdiction of the Court, and the case was sent to King's County.

YORKVILLE COURT—CONNOLLY, Justice.

EXCISE CASES.

JACOBINE BAILEY, of Seventy-fourth-street, near First-avenue, and CHRISTIAN KNOSS, keeping a saloon in Broadway, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, were each charged with a violation of the Excise Law in selling liquor on Sunday. The accused were required to give bail in the sum of $100 each to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.

Nos.	Nos.
86—Meyers vs. Meyers.	151—Linn vs. Howell.
140—Parr vs. Stemmeler.	156—Webb vs. Bucksclew.

The call commences at No. 176—Mackintosh vs. Goldman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.

Nos.	Nos.
——Replier vs. Healey.	396—Sheahan vs. Wheeler.
——Greiner vs. Marx.	398—Dunnie vs. Post.
350—McMartin vs. French.	399—Moyer vs. Richardson.
351—Garland vs. Wells.	403—Weber vs. Wagner.
378 Hoffman vs. Frank.	409—The E. D. S. Co. vs. Goodwin.
382—Shapter vs. Yerance.	410—Laurent vs. Pirret.
384—Clinton vs. M. Gas L. Co.	413—Travis vs. Lippman.
385—Gunson vs. M. Gas L. Co.	415—Grieber vs. Brown.
393—McBride vs. Dunbar.	
395—Allerton vs. Wheeler.	

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PERSONAL ACTIONS CONCERNING DEBTS, &C., AT COMMON LAW—RECOVERY A BAR—EXTENSION OF THE PRINCIPLE—EFFECT OF THE OLD FRACTION IN RESPECT TO FICTITIOUS TITLES.

Henry Sturdos et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Benjamin Jockoway and others.—On a certificate of division in opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas.

Mr. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court substantially as follows: The two questions certified by the Court below constitute but one.

It is a well settled principle of the common law "that in personal actions concerning debts, goods and effects, (by way of distinction from other actions,) a recovery in one action is a bar to another. This principle is not true of personal actions alone, but it is equally and universally true of all actions whatsoever and their subject matter; and that an allegation on record, on which issue has been once taken and found, is, between the parties taking it and their privies, conclusive, according to the finding thereof, as to estop the parties respectively from again litigating that fact once tried and found." (Outram vs. Morewood, 3 East., 356.)

The action of ejectment was devised for a lessee for a term of years, who was ousted of his term, and who having but a chattel interest could not support a real action to recover possession. It was but an action of trespass in effect, and the remedy was in damages only for the dispossession; but afterward the Court determined that the lessee should not only recover damages but also his term, which soon brought the action into general use, and by the formal scaffolding of a lease, entry and ouster, the action was converted into a method of trying, collaterally and incidentally, the title of the lessor.

Hence, as the title of the freehold was never formally and directly in issue by the pleadings, but only a trespass committed by John Doe on Richard Roe, in forcibly expelling him for a term of years, no verdict between these parties for the supposed trespass could be pleaded in bar to another action of trespass by Thomas Troublesome on Timothy Peaceable.

It was in this way that the doctrine crept in that a verdict and judgment were conclusive only as regards personalty.

Afterward, when this fictitious scaffolding was demolished in many States, and the parties made their issue in their own names—where there could be no difficulty as to the estoppel—the idea of difference between rights to real property and personalty still continued in many States to linger, and a single verdict and judgment in ejectment was not considered conclusive. In such States provision was usually made by statute for a second trial. But where no such provision has been made, the party's privilege to plead his estoppel, according to his right at common law, has always been recognized by the Court. (See Miles vs. Caldwell, 2 Wall, 35; Blanchard vs. Brown, 2 Wall, 245.)

We find nothing in the statutes of Arkansas, or in their judicial decisions, making any exceptions or difference as to the conclusiveness of a verdict and judgment in real or personal actions.

This question must, therefore, be answered in the affirmative.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE AS TO TRIAL—DISCHARGE—PROCEEDINGS BEFORE REGISTER.

In the matter of John Bellamy.—This case came up on a certificate of the Register, setting forth that a petition had been presented in due form for an order to show cause why the bankrupt should not be discharged from his debts, and that he was in attendance to be examined as to the form of the order, whether it should be made returnable before the Register or before the Court, and whether it should give notice of the second and third meetings of creditors, pursuant to Rule 35, and whether, if no opposition was made, the Register should then file the papers in Court, and certify the proceedings before him to the Court.

By the Court.—I have heretofore held that upon a petition, according to Form No. 51, by a bankrupt for his discharge, the Register to whom the case is referred may direct the making of the order to show cause contained in form No. 51. This order may be made returnable before the Court at the office of the Register, to be sufficiently designated, on such day and hour as the Register appoints, allowing time for the proper publication of notice. The order must name the newspapers in which the notice is to be published. The selection of the newspapers is to be made by the Register, with due regard to the requirements of section 29 in reference to such selection, and is to be made from among the newspapers named in Rule No. 31 of the rules of this Court in bankruptcy. The publication will be made for three times, once a week, in two newspapers, with an interval of seven days between every two publications, and an interval of 7 days between the last of the 3 publications and the return day of the order. The notice Form No. 52, both as published and as served, must specify as the place of hearing the office of the Register, to be sufficiently designated. If the notices to be served be sent by mail, they must be mailed by the Clerk. A fee to the Clerk for this service is prescribed by Rule No. 99 of the "General Orders in Bankruptcy," and by the memorandum appended to form No. 53, the certificate of the Clerk as to the mailing of the notices, and the placing thereon of the proper postage stamps is made evidence of the fact of notice. The proof of publication in the newspapers may, as in other cases, be by the usual affidavit of the printer.

In a case where no debts have been proved against the bankrupt or no assets have come to the hands of his assignee, if the second and third meetings of creditors required by the 27th and 28th sections of the act have not yet been held, the order to show cause in Form No. 51 should contain the direction provided for by Rule 26 of the "General Orders in Bankruptcy," in regard to such second and third meetings, and the notice (Form No. 52) published and served in pursuance of the order, should have added to it the clause provided for by said Rule 26, in regard to such second and third meetings.

The power of the Register to act on the return of the order to show cause on the petition of the bankrupt for his discharge is deducible from the provision of section 4 of the act, that the Register shall have power, and it shall be his duty "to pass the last examination of any bankrupt in cases whenever the assignee or a creditor do not oppose." Form No. 53 contemplates that if a creditor opposes a discharge, he may address to the Register the specification in writing of the grounds of opposition required by section 31 of the act. If, under Rule 24 of the general orders in bankruptcy no creditor enters an appearance in opposition to the application for a discharge by the day when the creditors are required to show cause, the Register may require the bankrupt to take and subscribe the oath provided for by section 29. Whether there be or be not opposition to the discharge the Register must furnish to the Court after the return day of the order to show cause, and before the Court will either grant a discharge or try any question raised as to the discharge, a certificate to be made by the Register, that he has examined carefully all the proceedings in the case, and that it appears to him from those proceedings that the bankrupt has in all things conformed to his duty under the act and has conformed to all the requirements of the act. The provisions of Section 32 of the act as to the prerequisites to a discharge mean that all the requirements of the act as to what steps are to be taken from the commencement of the proceedings to the end must be conformed to, as prerequisites to the granting of a discharge, and not merely that the bankrupt has personally done what he is required to do. Claiming, as the bankrupt does, the benefit of the act, he is made responsible for the regularity of the proceedings, and he is bound to see, as the case proceeds, that all the necessary steps are taken, and regularly taken, or else he cannot have his discharge. The Register will, therefore, with a view to making the certificate in question, examine carefully all the steps in the case, and if he finds any want of conformity to the requirements of the act, he will specify what it is, so that the defect may be supplied, if it can be. As this is a service involving care and responsibility, the Clerk will, in every case where a petition for discharge is filed hereafter, enter a special order referring it to the Register in charge of the case to make an order to show cause thereon, and to sit in Chambers on the return thereof, and pass the last examination of the bankrupt if there be no opposition, and certify to the Court whether the bankrupt has in all things conformed to his duty under the Act, and has conformed to all the requirements of the Act. In rendering these services the Register will be considered as acting under the special order, so as to entitle him to be compensated for such services under that clause in section 47 of the Act which gives to the Register "for every day's service while actually employed under a special order of the Court, a sum not exceeding five dollars, to be allowed by the Court."

The regulations announced in this decision will be considered as standing rules of this Court in cases in which petitions for discharge shall be hereafter filed.

It must also be understood that no discharge will be granted until, under Rule 7 of the "General Orders in Bankruptcy," all the papers relating to the case are filed by the Register in the office of the Clerk of the District Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 30.

Before Judge McCunn.

A NOVEL QUESTION—RIGHT OF A MINOR TO ENLIST IN THE MILITIA WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF HIS FATHER.

In the Matter of Frank W. Swancy.—The petitioner in this suit is a minor, and enlisted at the age of seventeen in the Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G. A few days ago he was arrested and confined in Ludlow-street Jail on a warrant for the collection of militia fines.

He is now brought before the Court on *habeas corpus* to obtain his discharge. The ground on which the discharge is asked is that the enlistment is void and valid without the father's consent, which consent was never obtained.

Testimony was taken as to the facts, and it was proven that the father's consent was asked at the time of the enlistment of the boy and positively refused. On the other hand, it was shown that after the enlistment the father had often seen the son in uniform and made no objection, and had recently said that to avoid a law suit he wished his son would perform his duty. It was argued that this amounted to a tacit consent to the enlistment.

The Court took the papers and reserved a decision.

W. H. Arthur for petitioner; G. R. Schieffelin for respondent.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 30.

By Judge Clerke.

In the matter of the application of M. D. L. Sharkey to be discharged under the Bankrupt or Non-Imprisonment Act.—The People vs. Ackroyd, 2 Hill, page 606, and in the cases to which Mr. Justice Bronson refers, appear to me quite conclusive on the point now before me. Therefore the question is to be considered *res adjudicata*, so long as Mr. Justice Ledwith's determination remains in force. There is no substantial difference between the papers presented to him and those now presented to me. If his decision was erroneous, the remedy was by *certiorari*. On this ground the application is dismissed. Ives vs. Ives and North vs. North (1st Barbour, C. R. 241) must control this application. Chancellor Walworth there remarks: "It is true that the provision of the Revised Statutes on the subject of an allowance to the wife to carry on the suit, is confined to suits brought for a divorce or a separation, and does not in terms extend to the allowance of *ad interim* alimony even in those cases. But by referring to the Reviser's notes, it will be seen that the allowance does not depend upon the statute, but upon the practice of the Court as it previously existed. And he proceeds to show that, in all cases where a fact of marriage has taken place, the wife is entitled to alimony as well as an allowance pending the suit. It is referred to Chas. Price to determine the amount of alimony and the amount which should be allowed for the defendant's expenses in defending the action.

Francis E. Sherman vs. Sidney B. Sherman; motion for alimony granted, and reference ordered to ascertain the amount. James G. Powers *et al.* vs. David Tilton *et al.*. The Same vs. Peter Schildknecht; motion denied without costs. John Jay, Receiver, &c., vs. Wm. H. De Groot *et al.*; motion denied with $10 costs. Frederick Hadley vs. Phebe Hadley; reference ordered to decide whether alimony should be allowed, and if so, how much.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—SEPT. 30.

By Judge Cardozo.

Ross vs. Ross; the adultery charged is not denied, and therefore the plaintiff must have alimony. I shall allow a counsel

10 ₱ cent. a year on 50, all such threats to the contrary notwithstanding.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅛	99⅜	Northwest	42⅛	41⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅞	113⅞	N. West Pref	66⅜	65⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅞	107⅞	Rock Island	102⅜	102⅛
N. Y. Central	108⅜	108⅛	Fort Wayne	102⅞	*100⅛
Erie	64⅞	64⅜	W. U. Telegraph	36	35
Hudson	128⅛	128⅛	St. Paul Pref	64	64
Reading	101⅞	101⅛	Pacific Mail	139⅛	140
Mich. Southern	82⅜	81½	Toledo & Wabash	43	43
Pittsburgh	79⅞	79⅞	American Gold	143⅛	143⅛
Tenn. 6s, new	62⅞	64	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅜

* Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1867	142	5-20, reg., 1865, new is.	107⅛
6 ₱ cent., cou., 1868	140	5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	107⅞
6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	110⅛	5-20 cou., 1867	107⅞
500 & 1,000, '81	110⅞	5-20 reg., 1867	107⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅞	Or. W. L., end. c., 1874	108⅛
5-20 cou., small	113⅛	10-40 reg.	99⅓
5-20 500 & 1,000	113⅓	10-40 500 & 1,000	99⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅛	7 3-10 2d series	108⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109⅞	7 3-10 3d series	106⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₱ c. '70	101	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	107	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	101
N. Y. reg., B'y loan	107	Illinois 6₱c War Loan	101
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1872	99⅛	Indiana 5s	90
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873	99	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1878	90
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	99	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., 1868	66
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	99	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex-c.	63⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1877	99	Tennessee new bds	63
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	91⅛	Virginia 6s, ex c.	49
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1870	100	Virginia 6s, new bds	45
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	100	Georgia 6s	73⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	102	Georgia 7s, new bonds	82⅛
Illinois Canal Bds, 1860	100	North Carolina 6s	66
Illinois reg. 1860	100	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	52⅛
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101	Missouri 6s	104⅛
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101	Missouri Pacific R. is.	103⅜
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101	Cal. 7s.	127
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	127	American Exchange	118⅛
Manhattan	135	Bank of North Am'a	109
Merchants'	118	Market	110
Mechanics'	119	Shoe and Leather	112⅛
Union	118	Corn Exchange	121
America	140	Continental	106
Seventh Ward	107	St. Nicholas	104
State of New-York	112	Marine	140⅛
Commerce	116⅛	Importers' & Trad's	117
Ocean	101		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88	81
Erie 1st Mort. 1867	106	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	72⅛
Erie 1st indorsed	103	Gal. & Chic., Ext	101
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879	101	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	101
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	98⅛	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	102
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	90⅛	Chi. & R. I. Con. iss.	90⅜
Erie 7s, 5th ind. 1888	88	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102⅜
Buff., N.Y. & Erie 1st '77	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104⅜
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88⅛
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo	104	Cleve. & P. 2d M	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1870	120½	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	86
Alton & T. H. 1st M	93⅛	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	83	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	79⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	85⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	94	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	77
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85	Peninsula R. R. bonds	77
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	81⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85½
Tol. & W. 1st M.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	81
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	89	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	85
Tol. & W. 2d M.	80½	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	51
Tol. & W. eq. bonds	69½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	97
Gt. Western 1st M. '68	94		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $375,000; receipts for gold notes, $102,000; total receipts, $4,917,146 57; total payments, $8,135,776 51; balance, $111,770,853 40.

The following is a statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, during the month of September:

Aug. 31, 1867—By Balance		$112,766,019 30
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$11,967,824 54	
On account of gold notes	4,827,500 00	
On account of internal revenue	238,543 47	
On account of Post-office Department	117,882 69	
On account of patent fees	3,513 70	
On account of transfers	4,008,050 00	
On account of miscellaneous	45,802,649 47	
On account of disbursing acc'ts	11,921,090 24	
On account of Assay Office	1,524,274 72	
On account of interest acc'ts	3,090,537 70	82,131,816 53
Total		$194,897,835 73
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$67,735,660 68	
Post-office drafts	163,444 57	
Disbursing accounts	12,036,420 94	
Assay Office	259,944 74	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	2,716,959 17	
In currency	194,552 33	83,136,982 43
Balance		$111,760,853 40
Balance to Cr. Treasurer U. S.	$98,674,298 44	
Balance to Cr. disbursing accounts	9,796,182 72	
Balance to Cr. Assay office	2,155,685 19	
Balance to Cr. interest	1,136,677 05	111,760,835 40
Receipts for customs in the month of September, 1867		11,967,824 54
Receipts for customs in the month of September, 1866		12,474,076 73
Decrease		$506,252 16

The following is a statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, the month ending Sept. 30, 1867:

Deposits of Gold		$1,016,500 00
Foreign Coins	$3,600	
Foreign Bullion	57,400	
United States Bullion	955,500	
Deposits of silver, including purchases		46,500 00
Foreign Coins	17,500	
Foreign Bullion	4,000	
United States Bullion (contained in gold)	7,200	
United States Bullion (Montana)	3,500	
United States Bullion (Colorado)	5,000	
United States Bullion (Lake Superior)	4,800	
United States Bullion (Nevada)	4,500	
Total Deposits—Payable in Bars	$824,000	
Total Deposits—Payable in Coins	239,000	$1,063,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		$702,134 66
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for Coinage		221,237 78

We have been requested to call attention to the advertisement which appears elsewhere in this paper, inviting bids, until the 12th day of October next, for five hundred thousand dollars seven per cent. Coupon Bonds of the State of Georgia, which are part of an issue of $3,030,000 made on the 1st of July, 1866, and payable 1st July, 1886, in New-York, with Coupons payable the 1st of July and 1st of January of each year in New-York. This amount of $500,000 of the Bonds of the State of Georgia, now offered by the State, is to pay a debt due the United States, now approaching maturity, which was for the purchase of locomotives, railroad cars, and other machinery from the Government, to organize and restock the Western and Atlantic Railroad at the close of the war. This railroad is 137 miles long, running from Atlanta, Ga., to Chattanooga, Tenn., connecting at each end with several important railroads, making the road a valuable and productive piece of property.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are destined to rank among the best securities for permanent investment, as they are the preferred claim upon one of the most valuable and productive lines in the world. They possess peculiar assurances and sanctions from the Pacific Railroad Act of Congress, and have also special advantages over other corporate securities.

First—Twice the amount of First Mortgage Bonds issued has been invested by the Government and from other sources, in the road, *upon a subordinate lien.*

Second—The surplus earnings of the completed portion already *exceed one million dollars in gold*, after the payment of all expenses and interest liabilities.

Third—The principal, as well as the interest, is payable semi-annually in coin.

The Bonds are of $1,000 each, and are offered for the present at 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency, at which rate they yield nearly 9 per cent. on the outlay.

Conversions of Government Securities into Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds now realize for the holders from 12 to 18 per cent. advantage, with the same rate of interest.

The following are the current rates (Sept. 27,) subject, of course, to slight variations from day to day. We receive in exchange:

U. S. 6s, 1861, Coupon, and pay difference	$142 08
U. S. 5-20, '62, Coupon, and pay difference	173 08
U. S. 5-20, '64, Coupon, and pay difference	125 58
U. S. 5-20, '65, Coupon, and pay difference	133 08
U. S. 5-20, '65, new, Coupon, and pay difference	110 53
U. S. 5-20, '67, new, Coupon, and pay difference	110 53
U. S. 10-40, Coupon, and pay difference	80 53
U. S. 7-30s, 2d Series, and pay difference	122 58
U. S. 7-30s, 3d Series, and pay difference	116 58

on each one thousand.

Orders can be sent direct, or through responsible Bankers. Bonds sent free of Express charges.

Descriptive pamphlets and maps can be obtained at the office of the Railroad Company, No. 54 William-st., and of

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AND
Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 30.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	5	Barley, bushels	462
Flour, bbls.	20,454	Malt, bushels	4,480
Flour, bags	39,764	Pork, bbls.	103
Cornmeal, bbls.	97	Cut Meats, pkgs.	119
Cornmeal, bags	209	Lard, pkgs.	589
Wheat, bushels	5,309	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	286
Corn, bushels	7,587	Whisky, bbls.	946
Rye, bushels	3,241	Petroleum, bbls.	3,086
Oats, bushels			

ASHES—Continue quiet, but firm, at $9 75 for Pots, and $12 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in very moderate request at unchanged prices, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 14c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16½c., in gold, ₱ lb. Sales 3,300 bags.

COTTON—Has been quite dull at about former rates. Middling grades, 21½c.@23½c., chiefly within the range, ₱ lb., on sales and resales of 970 bales, against receipts of 1,100 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts last week	3,760
Receipts preceding week	4,805
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	15,666
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	449,059
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	664
Exports since Sept. 1	6,122
Exports since Jan. 1	335,662
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	518,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	35,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	21,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	6,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	68,000

The following table, from the circular of Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, shows the course of prices in this market for the week ending last evening:

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less freely offered, and has been in good demand at an advance of 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,000 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 25@$9 45; very poor to good extra State at $9 75@$10 50; good to choice extra State at $10 60@$11; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10@$10 90 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 25@$9 45
Extra State	9 75@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 85@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 00@10 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 00@14 00
Extra Genesee	11 10@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00@16 00

Southern Flour is in fair demand and is firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., at $10 25@$16 for common to very superior extra, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour inactive and nominal. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at from $6 50@$8 50 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in less request at $6 35 for City, $6 75 for Jersey, $5 85 for Caloric, and $6 90@$6 95 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 470 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 1,500 bbls. and sacks, at $11 50@$13 50 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted up 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, on a light supply and moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,000 bushels, including very choice White Michigan at $2 81; Amber do. at $2 65; Amber State at $2 65; No. 1 Spring, to arrive, at $2 30; No. 2 do., here, on private terms ₱ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand, opening more firmly and closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 85,000 bushels, at $1 29½@$1 31½, closing at $1 30@$1 31 for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 25@$1 29 for unsound and damp, in store and afloat, ₱ bushel. Rye has been held higher, on a rather livelier market; sales 8,100 bushels, including State at $1 55@$1 60 and Western at $1 48@$1 50 ₱ bushel. Oats have been quiet and heavy. We quote new Western at 74½c.@75c., here and to arrive, ₱ bushel; sales 43,000 bushels. Barley is quite heavy; 25,000 bushels sold at $1 45 for State and $1 42@$1 45 for Western. Barley Malt has been inactive at $1 60@$1 65 ₱ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning says: "Barley has been less active than it was last week, the bulk of the sales, about 26,000 bushels, having been made to-day in view of its speedy arrival by canal. Buyers, looking to the large quantity afloat on the canals, which cannot be much short of 1,000,000 bushels, (and which includes two loads Canada West in bond, the first cargoes shipped here under the new law,) ask for and obtain lower figures. The sales made this week, especially those to-day, are understood to have been at a moderate decline on the closing prices of last Saturday. Receivers hold out the argument that receipts at Chicago and Oswego will fall off on a decline in prices here; that from the State none can be expected, the local Malt houses taking all the offerings, and the annual increasing demand. The week's sales aggregate 52,000 bushels, and include 8,500 bushels State two-rowed at $1 45@$1 50; 1,200 bushels do. $1 45; 1,600 bushels Toledo four-rowed $1 45; 4,000 bushels Clinton County four-rowed $1 50; 2,000 bushels Illinois No. 2 $1 50; 10,000 bushels Canada West to arrive $1 60; and 24,500 bushels do. also to arrive on private terms, but understood to be below $1 60. The market at the close was quiet with a downward tendency in prices. At Oswego, Canada West Barley sold to-day at $1 40; the receipts there of new crop, so far this season, cover 555,000 bushels Canada West, 118,000 bushels Illinois, and 3,400 bushels State; in all 676,500 bushels against 238,000 to Oct. 1, 1866. At Buffalo the receipts up to to-day are 597,900 bushels, and by railroad we have about 50,000 bushels, making in all 1,324,400 bushels. At Chicago the receipts of new crop to the 27th are 1,142,200 bushels, and the shipments 750,709 bushels; the stock on the 26th were 44,000 bushels No. 2 at $1 13@$1 14. At Toronto, 26th, the market was much depressed; large lots were difficult of sale at 75c. A statement has appeared, coming from the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, that the shipments from ports on Lake Ontario will be 1,000,000 bushels less than last year. From Canada East we hear of no sales. This, as well as the Canada West market, will be much influenced by an export demand, should any arise. The quantity of Flour and Grain afloat on the Erie Canal is estimated at 4,300 bbls. Flour, 1,232,900 bushels Wheat, (450,000 bushels more than last week,) 975,100 bushels Corn, (250,000 bushels less than last week,) 797,000 bushels Oats, (about 200,000 bushels less than last week,) 654,100 bushels Barley, (420,000 bushels more than last week,) and 172,000 bushels Rye. These estimates are given on the basis of fourteen days' shipments from Buffalo and nine from Oswego. No allowance has been made for the six days' detention at Fultonville, which would largely increase the figures." The *Argus* also gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during — hours, prior to 10:30 A. M. on Saturday, Sept. 28, 1867: Euphrates, Rome, flour, &c.; Wm. Z. Towsley, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Star, Buffalo, corn; Wm. H. Carter, Buffalo, oats; Ed. Dixon, Buffalo, oats; Marion, Buffalo, barley; Daniel R. White, Buffalo, wheat; Sands Cole, Buffalo, corn; James Maloney, Buffalo, wheat; Frank Brodock, Buffalo, flour; Julia, Buffalo, wheat; H. C. Webster, Buffalo, wheat; Wm. Parker, Buffalo, wheat; Hattie Pearl, Buffalo, corn; J. S. Fitch, Oswego, corn; Wm. Baker, Oswego, barley; Anna Bennett, Oswego, corn; Persia, Buffalo, oats, &c.; J. O. Eldridge, Buffalo, corn; John McElrone, Buffalo, oats; Jas. Elwell, Buffalo, barley; S. L. King, Albion, barley and rye; A. D. Hart, Buffalo, wheat; Port Byron, Rochester, flour, &c.; Harriet Barhydt, Buffalo, oats; Major Goodsell, Buffalo, wheat; P. I. Newkirk, Buffalo, corn; J. J. Munger, Buffalo, wheat; Emily B., Oswego, barley; John R. Wild, Lockport, flour; Alleghany, Buffalo, wheat; F. M. Finch, Oswego, corn; J. V. D. Westfall, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Glen Cove, Oswego, ship stuffs; Wm. H. Houghton, Oswego, flour and ship stuffs; J. D. Patterson, Buffalo, wheat; Gen. Slocum, Oswego, corn; S. A. Waterman, Buffalo, corn; Jack Smith, Buffalo, corn.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses Sept. 30, 1867.

	Bush.		Bush.
Wheat	190,514	Barley	9,500
Corn	991,042	Malt	61,877
Oats	723,255	Peas	12,411
Rye	10,381		

HAY—North River bale is in moderate demand and heavy at 70c.@80c. for shipping, and $1 15@$1 50 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in moderate request at 60c.@90c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in demand and firm, including American at 40c.@70c. for new; older growths at 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 40c.@85c. *Prices Current of Hops in the New-York Market.*—New-York State, Common to Fair, new, 40c.@45c. ₱ lb.; New-York State, Good to Prime, new, 50c.@55c. ₱ lb.; New-York State, Choice to Fancy, new, 60c.@65c. ₱ lb.; Eastern, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@55c. ₱ lb.; Michigans, Common to Prime, new, 45c.@60c. ₱ lb.; Wisconsins, Prime to Fancy, new, 55c.@70c. ₱ lb.; Yearlings, of all grades, 30c.@50c. ₱ lb.; Old Olds, 10c.@30c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in request and firm, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 38c.@57c.; English Islands at 57c.@58c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in very limited request today, including Spirits Turpentine at 57½c.@59½c. ₱ gallon; do. in bond, 50c.@50½c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Rosin at $3 70@$8 25 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 87; Pitch, $3 87@$4 12 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Are in rather better demand, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2 25; Unbleached do. at $2 37½@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1@$1 25; Red Oil at 65c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 25@$1 31 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate demand at 18c.@19c. for Crude; 14c.@15c. for Crude in bulk; 30c.@34c. for Refined, in bond, and 49c.@50c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and heavy to-day. Sales since our last, 2,750 bbls., in lots, at $23 75@$23 85 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 75 cash; $20 50@$21 for Prime and Extra Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 12½c.@13c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15½c.@17½c. for Hams ₱ lb.; sales equal to 180 pkgs. Bacon has been fairly active; 500 boxes Western Cumberland Cut having been sold, for December delivery, at 11c., and 25,000 lbs. long, clear, ice-cured, at 13c. ₱ lb. Lard continues in good request at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,900 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 14c.@14½c., and fancy at 15½c.@15⅝c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand at $18@$26 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef is in request; 400 tierces City Prime Mess were sold at $37 50@$38 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue nominal. Butter is in moderate request at 28c.@45c. for poor to choice State, and 17c.@30c. for inferior to prime Western ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at 6c.@16½c., as extremes, ₱ lb.

RICE—Is quiet at former rates. We take the following estimate of the Rice crop from the circular of Messrs. WILLIS & CHISHOLM, of Charleston:

Estimate of the Rice Crop, 1867-68.

	Estimates of				
	Pinckney Bros.	Willis & Chisholm.	Thurston & Holmes.	Cohen, Hanckel & Co.	W. C. Bee & Co.
Waccamaw		1,500			2,000
Pee Dee		1,500	4,000		1,500
Santee		4,000	2,000		3,000
Cooper River		3,200	4,000		4,500
Pon Pon		1,250	1,200		1,500
Ashepoo		2,000	2,000		2,500
Combahee		4,500	6,000		6,000
Savannah (Black River)		5,000	5,000		6,000
Altamaha / Ogeechee		12,550	12,000		15,000
Cape Fear		2,000	2,000		2,000
Casks	35,000	37,500	40,200	30,000	45,000

SUGARS—Have been less active but firm; sales since our last, 510 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11@13½c., and 270 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@13⅝c. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at from 14c.@14¼c.@16⅛c. ₱ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote best Crushed and Granulated Sugars 16⅞c., Ground Sugar 16⅝c., White Sugar—A—15⅝c., Yellow Sugar—C—15⅛c., cash ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 98,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12⅛c.; 76,000 lbs. Stearine at 14c.@15⅛c.; 71,000 lbs. Grease at 7⅛c.@9⅛c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Continues quiet and heavy at 37c.@40c., as extremes, in bond, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 22,000 bushels Corn at 4⅛d. ₱ bushel. For London, 2,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Corn at 6d. ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders, a bark with Grain, at 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ quarter. For Bremen, 50 hhds. Tobacco 22s. 6d. ₱ hhd.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.

FIFTH FALL TRADE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

At their store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.,

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, at 10½ o'clock,

when they will offer a large and varied assortment of heavy goods for Winter, comprising men's, women's misses' and children's wear.

GREAT SALE OF

RIDGEFIELD PARK LOTS,

ON THE HACKENSACK RIVER, NEW-JERSEY.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., of New-York, and F. F. HILL, of Hackensack, N. J., auctioneers, will sell at auction on the premises, on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, 1867, at 12½ o'clock, the following valuable property, viz.:

300 lots laid out for villa sites and village lots in RIDGEFIELD PARK, belonging to the RIDGEFIELD LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, lying on splendid avenues and streets, opened and regulated, of various dimensions, of 60, 75 and 100 feet in width. The tract is on a beautiful ridge on the Hackensack River, 125 feet above tide water, and unsurpassed for situation or view by any property near New-York. It is within a short distance of Hackensack Junction Depot; one hour from the City Hall by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; one hour's drive from Hoboken Ferry over a Macadamized road; six miles from 42d-st. Ferry. The advantages offered to purchasers in this sale are manifold: The Northern Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st., furnishing 12 trains daily, and the Hackensack Railroad, foot of Chambers-st., an equal number. Taxes light; pure water; marketing brought to the door; good bathing, boating and fishing; churches and schools in the vicinity; as delightful for residence in Winter as Summer, its position giving it a peculiarly soft atmosphere; facilities for building unequaled; brick-yard near at hand, and all materials brought to premises by water. It is certain that a finer property, combining greater advantages to purchasers, has never been presented to the public. The Company make an unconditional sale of the entire property offered. Terms liberal.

For maps and other particulars apply to the auctioneers, at Hackensack, N. J., or at No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

BURDETT, JONES & Co., Auctioneers.

20,000 TONS OF PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1867.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of October next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, 20,000 tons of fresh mined Pittston coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh.

The sale will be positive and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the Company's coal, to be stated at the time of sale.

Terms, 50 cents per ton advance, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter at the office of the Company.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY.

PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—Will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Oct. 8, at 12 o'clock at noon, the valuable STORE AND LOT OF GROUND NO. 616 BROADWAY, on the east side, commencing 52 feet 3 inches north of Houston-st. Lot 28 by 100 feet in depth. Sale peremptory. Terms at sale. For full particulars apply to WM. J. MARRIN, Esq., Referee, No. 52 Wall-st., or C. W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 5 Tryon-row, or at auctioneer's office, No. 77 Cedar-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

By T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY (TUESDAY) Oct. 1, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
1,500 Drums new crop Sultana Raisins.
63 Cases new crop Smyrna Figs.
in four and eight pound drums and boxes, in layers.
5,000 Drums prime Smyrna Figs.
50 Cases Smyrna Figs prime quality.
containing ½ lb, 1½ lbs and 2 lbs American drums.
500 packages Malaga Raisins.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1867, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, several pieces or parcels of improved and unimproved real estate, belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

Description of property, together with the terms and conditions of sale, may be had upon application at this office, where will be furnished, on and after Oct. 14, 1867, maps of the property to be sold.

Warrantee deeds will be given to all purchasers.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1867.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF ELEGANT CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, ARTISTIC CARVED VASES, MOSAIC INLAID TABLES, PEDESTALS, BRONZE CLOCKS, BOHEMIAN WARE, &c., &c.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1 and 2, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., the finest collection of Italian marble ever offered by them, comprising an entire invoice of new goods shipped to them direct by Messrs. G. B. Pandolfini & Co., from Florence. This collection forms one of the most beautiful varieties of artistic works of art ever offered in this City, and has been selected by Mr. Pandolfini, during his visit to Italy, with a special care to suit the tastes of the connoisseurs of this country. In the collection will be found some very fine pieces of Carrara marble statuary, vases of entirely new designs, alabaster groups, mosaic inlaid tables, marble pedestals, card receivers, &c., &c. They will be on exhibition on Monday, with descriptive catalogues.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE GOLD AND diamond jewelry, gold and silver watches, &c., by A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 1 Barclay-st. opposite Astor House, comprising a large assortment of first-class 18 carat jewelry, rich diamond, pearl and ruby goods, gold and silver watches, by celebrated European manufacturers, silver table ware, clocks, &c. The trade are invited, and will find the above sale well worthy of their attention. Catalogues at sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 58 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn, the furniture remaining in the house, rich pier glass, with four cornices and table to match; velvet and Brussels carpets, oak chamber suite, bedsteads, chairs, mattresses, tables, oil-cloths and kitchen furniture.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—SALE OF PROPERTY FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid taxes for the year 1863 and for regular rents for Croton water for the year 1862, will take place at auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the fourteenth day of November next, at twelve o'clock noon, and continue from day to day until the whole of said property shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the property so to be sold for unpaid taxes and Croton water rents is published once a week in the New-York *Daily Tribune*, a newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of R. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1867.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN order made by Hon. Thomas W. Clerke, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale, at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of October, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the stables of Egbertson & Mott, at No. 119 West 23d-st., the following described property, to wit: One gray horse, one sorrel horse, one bay horse and one brown horse. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.
WILLIAM DUNHAM, Deputy Sheriff.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, trustee, that he will, upon the 14th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Montana Mills, in the town of Cornwall, County of Orange, and State of New-York, put up and offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all and singular the said Montana Mill, with the buildings, real estate, machinery, tools, implements, appliances and appurtenances belonging to the same.
G. L. BEECKMAN, Trustee.
Dated Sept. 20, 1867.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DRY GOODS.

ON MONDAY, SEPT. 30,
WE WILL OFFER
AT RETAIL
a full assortment of FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, suitable for FALL AND WINTER WEAR, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAK AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT.
PARIS CLOAKS, SACQUES and MANTLES of the newest designs. Also, those manufactured by us expressly for our retail sales. WOOLEN and FANCY CLOAKINGS, VELVETS, CASSIMERES, TRIMMINGS, LAP ROBES, &c., in great variety.
CASHMERE, PAISLEY, and all the well-known makes, beside NOVELTIES just landed from steamers.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SILK AND DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
BLACK AND COLORED, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, SATINS, including every novelty of the season.
Also,
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.
MERINOES, ALPACAS AND EMPRESS CLOTHS,
in all the fashionable shades.
WINCEYS, WOOL PLAIDS, &c. &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.
STAIR CARPETINGS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, RODS, FIXTURES, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' DEPARTMENT.
BREAKFAST ROBES, and ROBES DE CHAMBRE, UNDERCLOTHING, WEDDING OUTFITS. Children's SUITS, HATS and CAPS, ready made or made to order.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
MATTRESSES, QUILTS, LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, REPS, DAMASKS, BROCATELLES, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, CORDS AND TASSELS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

R. H. Macy's

GRAND OPENING!

Having completed the new extension to our establishment, and thoroughly stocked it, we are prepared to say to many of our old and valued customers who were unable during the last season, on account of the crowd, to gain admittance to our counters, that we have enlarged our departments, so that we have now ample room, and are enabled to offer every facility and convenience in buying.

GRAND OPENING!

OF
REAL AND IMITATION LACES,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
SASH, BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
BONNET SATINS,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

WHITE GOOD,S
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
WE IMPORT DESCHAMP'S FRENCH KID GLOVES.

We have a magnificent assortment in shades of Ladies', Misses' and Gent's to match all our colors in Ribbons, Satins, Velvets, &c., and we GUARANTEE EVERY PAIR THAT IS SOLD.

R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Prices right now, new goods every day!!!
MONDAY—READY FROM AUCTION!!
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS.
All the fashionable shades in colored silk Bonnet-velvets, Satins, plain and corded silks, &c., at Gold prices.
Also, lines of Black Silk Velvets at $1 50, $1 75, $2 and upward.
Flowers, Feathers, Real and Millinery Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Hosiery, Yankee Notions, &c., &c.
Many of the goods will be found below cost of importation.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Our Bonnet rooms supplied daily with every novelty.
Monday, the following shapes in Bonnets:
Antoinette, Cecelia, Ruth, Star, Elizabeth, Diadem, Manetta and Lotta.
HATS.
Sensation, Rolled,
Carlotta, Flirt, Berlin, All Right,
Diamond, English Roll, Turban, &c., fully one-third below last week's prices.
Full lines of Misses', Children's, Infants' and Ladies' Hats, in Velvet, Plush, Beaver, Satin, Opera Cloth and Felts. Every desirable color and shade.
Also, Boys' hats and bonnet frames cheap.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
you can purchase cut lengths of millinery goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
Cheapest line of Satins, Black and Colored Silk Velvets in this City.
Examine our Velvet, Felt, Beaver and Straw Hats; it will pay you.
Mark the address. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
Cars pass the store every five minutes from corner of Grand and Broadway.

AT BOTH OUR STORES
We are now opening a splendid assortment of goods suitable for the Fall trade,
25 PER CENT. UNDER BROADWAY PRICES.
Having completed our improvements to our Sixth-avenue Store,
we are now opening
Splendid line Hosiery, Gloves and Undergarments.
Fine Embroideries, Laces and Linen Goods.
Rich Jet Fringes, Headings, Velvets, &c.
Housekeeping Goods, Flannels, Blankets, &c.
Small Wares, Buttons, Braids, Linings, &c.
JUST RECEIVED,
Splendid line of our celebrated $1 25 Kid Gloves, choice colors, equal in style and durability to any gloves imported.
Specialties in plain and tuck linen hem. Hdkfs.
RONALDSON & MEARS, cor. 6th-av. and 19th-st., and No. 185 8th-av., bet. 19th and 20th sts.

A SPECIAL ATTRACTION.
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
2,000 dozen Ladies' plain, hemstitch, colored bordered and hemstitch, mourning, embroidered, lace, &c.
2,000 dozen Gent's plain, hemstitch, colored bordered, and embroidered.
2,000 dozen Misses' plain, hemstitch and embroidered.
1,000 dozen Boys' plain, hemstitch, colored bordered, &c.
The cheapest line of Handkerchiefs in New-York.
R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

GOODS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR,
Infant's Wardrobes, children's Cloaks and Suits, Cloth Sacks, Blouses, Gabrielle Dresses, &c., &c.,
Ready made and made to order.
Slips, Aprons, Waists, Blankets, Bibs, Shoes, Corsets, Spencers, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c.
At F. DE PERCEVAL'S.
No 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

SEAMLESS KID GLOVES.
Just received these favorite and celebrated gloves in all the new Fall shades; also Jouvin's kids, and every variety in gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MACKENZIE HAS OPENED THE MOST elegant assortment of sacques, jackets and mantillas in this City. WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, No. 2 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) one door from Broadway.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS AND HATS AT REDUCED prices this day: $10 bonnets, worth $20; $7 bonnets worth $15. Jockey hats and children's hats. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WOOLEN MILL, situate in William-st., between Van Brunt and Congress sts., South Brooklyn, containing seven full sets of the most improved machinery. Apply to the undersigned, at the factory, or to JERNEGAN, SMITH & BALDWIN, No. 155 Broadway, New-York. Parties will be accompanied to the property every Tuesday and Friday from 11 to 3 o'clock. JOHN GEORGE PERZEL.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED BOOT and shoe factory in Canada, manufacturing 500 pairs daily of all kinds of men's, women's, misses' and children's work, in good running order, and paying well; but the owner is obliged to devote his time exclusively to other business. Address Box No. 4,334 Post-office, New-York.

CARRIAGE FACTORY FOR SALE—stock of seasoned timber, tools, &c., in a flourishing village near New-York, and at a railroad depot; good run of jobbing; a first-rate chance for a practical man; satisfactory reasons given for selling; no agents need apply. Address A. R. B., Box 160 New York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER STORE on Hudson-st., (Ninth Ward); the store is an old established wholesale and retail liquor establishment, doing a first-class business; will be sold with or without the stock and fixtures. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH cook, either in a private family or first-class hotel, by a very responsible and thoroughly efficient woman; understands all kinds of cooking, meats, jellies, preserves, &c.; is a neat and most valuable person; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR A COMPETENT GERMAN young woman, a situation as first-class seamstress, or would go as nurse and seamstress, or as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing perfectly; city or country; best of references. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., (near Chrystie) between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as children's maid and assist with the chamberwork, or would take the entire charge of an infant; five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS, a few engagements in private families by the day; understands all kinds of family sewing, dressmaking and fine shirts; Wheeler & Wilson machine; a permanent situation preferred; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 238 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts., in the baker's store.

WANTED — BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation as seamstress, who understands dressmaking in all its branches; can work on the sewing-machine and do all kinds of family sewing; a good shirt maker; best City reference; would go out by the day, week or month; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 476 3d-av., in butcher-shop.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH WOman, a situation as housekeeper in a boarding-school or private family where there are children; can do any kind of family sewing, or make herself useful in any way required. Address J. C. M., No. 105 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; also operates on Grover & Baker's machine. Can be seen until suited at her present employer's, No. 68 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. A chambermaid and waitress can be seen at the same place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable woman; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 144 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation to do light housework in a small family in the country preferred; a comfortable home would be more desirable than high wages; can give the best of reference. Address, for one week, E. S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable woman as first-rate house-cleaner and good washer and ironer; is a good hand around the house until they get in their help; best of City reference. Apply at No. 464 West 25th-st., near 10th-av.
M. S. DUNBAR.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth, and can give the best of references from her last place of 3½ years. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 20 East 41st-st., near Madison-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED OPERAtor on Wheeler & Wilson's machine to go out by the day or week; understands family sewing, and has a machine of her own; would take work home. No. 130 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the grocery-store.

WANTED—FOR A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation as waitress, or would go as chambermaid and waitress; City or country; best of recommendations. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Chrystie, between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, with good recommendations, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or plain seamstress; can take full charge of an infant from its birth. Call at No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 30 Union-square, between 15th and 16th sts., 4th-av. side.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all the branches of cooking, soups, meats, game, side dishes, pastry and desserts; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 24th-st., two doors east of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City or country. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., (near Chrystie,) between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as seamstress, or to take care of grown up children, or to do chamberwork or fine washing; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as seamstress, or would take care of a baby and sew; is capable of doing all sorts of family sewing; City reference. Call at No. 302 East 12th-st., fourth floor, front, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good plain cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; understands all kinds of meats and soups; can give the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 338 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman; is a good cook and baker; would assist with the washing and ironing; good references can be given. Can be seen at No. 291 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; makes pastry, soups and jellies, game and family dishes; does the coarse washing; City or country. Call at No. 363 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COOK, A situation in a private house; understands all kinds of plain cooking, such as meats and pastry; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City reference given. Apply at No. 660 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 288 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and to do plain sewing; the best of reference. Apply at No. 217 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as chambermaid or waitress and to assist in the fine washing and ironing, in a private family; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 343 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing, or would take the charge of a young baby. Can be seen at No. 6 West 14th-st. for two days; call at the basement door from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has first-class City reference. Call at or address No. 326 1st-av., second floor, back room, on Tuesday.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; one as nurse and plain sewer; the other as cook, and would assist with the washing; first-class City references can be given from their last places. Call at No. 348 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman as chambermaid and fine washer, or would do plain cooking and washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 252 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH GIRL as ladies' maid and first-class seamstress, or would take care of grown children; understands cutting and fitting; best of City references. Apply at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid in a private family; has good reference. Call or address CHAMBERMAID, &c., at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or laundress alone; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 427 3d-av., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE married woman, a place as wet nurse; can be seen for two days; has good reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place, third floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st., for a large number of first-class servants; Protestant and other nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, cooks, cook, washers and ironers, houseworkers, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl in a private family as chambermaid, or to take care of children; no objection to do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 315 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to cook, wash and iron in a nice private family; has the best of City references. Call at No. 232 West 33d-st., one door from 7th-av., and ring the fourth bell.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOman a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman in a private family, as cook; willing to assist in the washing; is an excellent baker; has best of City reference. Call at No. 315 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as a good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 213 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable woman as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 462 6th-av., corner 28th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, (Protestant,) a situation as first-class laundress in a private family; best reference as to competency. Apply, for two days, at Mrs. Carmichael's, No. 414 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FEMALE, A Protestant, who can be highly recommended, a situation as seamstress in a gentleman's family. Apply at S. Earnshaw's, Esq., No. 327 West 28th-st., where she can be seen on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct 1 and 2.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as cook and the other as waitress, both understand their business perfectly and have the best of City references. Can be seen at their present employers, No. 111 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class cook; understands it thoroughly out its branches; would like to live in a hotel or first-class boarding-house; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 150 7th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid alone; good City references. Call for two days at No. 108 West 19th-st.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, a Protestant New-England girl, with best City references; is a good cook, washer, ironer; or a thorough chambermaid, waitress, &c. Can be seen at No. 105 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH, competent woman; can compete with any man in cooking meats of every kind, pastry and every sort of baking for hotel or boarding-house; reference given. No. 334 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as seamstress; one of them has lately landed; good reference if required. Call at No. 360 East 9th-st., between Avenues B and C.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, in a small, private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 315 West 39th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; one as cook and assist in the washing if required; the other as laundress and chambermaid; have good City reference. Can be seen at No. 179 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl, in a small private family, to do general housework; City reference given. Call at No. 152 East 24th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent woman, with good reference, as a good cook and to wash and iron, in the city or country. Call or address COOK, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good plain cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, 110 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to mind children and do plain sewing, or chamberwork and sewing; best references given. Call for two days at No. 10 Amity-place, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as first-class cook; has the best of City references; can be seen for two days. Call or address No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress or as nurse and seamstress, with the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 182 West 24th-st., near 6th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse for two children and plain sewing or light chamberwork; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 242 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A COMPETENT servant, with best of recommendations, as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework. City or country. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 81 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chambermaid, waitress, or seamstress, by a respectable female; has two years' reference from last place. Call at 14 Douglas-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse, and can do neat plain sewing; has first-class City references. Call at No. 317 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children; has two years' experience from her last place. Can be seen at No. 242 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's No. 6 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LITTLE GIRL, 15 years old, to take care of children, or some light work in a respectable family. Call at 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress to grown children or lady's maid in a private family. Call at No. 335 6th-av., corner 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women: one as chambermaid and seamstress and the other as waitress; have the best of City reference. Call at 204 East 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-rate washer and ironer; good references. Call for two days at No. 159 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUAtion as cook; understands her business thoroughly; good City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 West 13th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl a situation as nurse and seamstress; capable of taking charge of an infant or growing children. Can be seen at No. 115 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 353 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation to take care of grown children and sew, or any other light work. Call in the confectionery-store, No. 299 6th-av.; the best reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge and bring it up by hand. Good city references. Call or address A. B., 141 8th-av.

WANTED—FOR A PROTESTANT COOK AND chambermaid and waitress, and a number of first-class cooks, &c., situations. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation as chambermaid and fine washer; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good baker of bread; best of reference. Call at No. 58 Watts-st., front room, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 443 3d-av., corner 32d-st., two stairs up.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH two and a half years' City reference from last place, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or plain seamstress. Can be seen at No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do plain sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 396 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family to do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to assist in the care of children. Call at 42 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; six years' City reference. Call at No. 239 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as nurse; would assist in washing or ironing or do chamberwork; has the best of reference. Call, for two days, at No 138 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress by a Protestant young woman; understands hair-dressing and will assist with chamberwork; City reference. Apply at 398 7th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 135 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as waitress; perfectly understands her business; has good City reference. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid, or would wait on a lady; understands fine washing. Call at No. 234 West 32d-st., second story, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; also, a good cook and assist in the washing; City reference. Call at No. 93 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION to do chamberwork and plain sewing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 West 49th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, a situation; no objection to a private boarding-house; has first-class City reference. Can be seen at No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; wages not such an object as a good home. Call at No. 475 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, CAPABLE PERSON, a situation as washer in a small private family; good references can be given. Can be seen at No. 45 3d-av., in office.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid. Can be seen until Saturday at No. 212 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches and can make all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Call at No. 126 (old No. 94) West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant girl as chambermaid or first-class waitress; good reference. To be seen for two days at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELCH GIRL as chambermaid or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Call, for two days, at No. 329 East 12th-st.; a City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid; can sew with a machine; or to do waiting; good City reference. Call at 224 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen until engaged at No. 392 7th-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED — A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook; is willing to do some washing. Call at No. 9 5th-st., front house.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A young girl in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 5th-st., in the rear building.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as waitress in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 131 West 19th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as first-class cook. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as laundress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 6 East 36th-st.

ALL PERSONS WISHING GOOD SERVANTS for any capacity, City or country, can be immediately suited at large office No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.; cooks, houseworkers, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, young girls, seamstresses, &c.; charges moderate.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the oldest and best American Servants' Institute, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages, &c., &c., moderate to suit all.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a faithful and excellent nurse. Apply at No. 105 West 45th-st.

A DRESS AND CLOAK MAKER WISHES a few more engagements by the day; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can give reference. Address SEAMSTRESS, Station D, Bible House.

AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADY desires some copying to do, either at home or in an office. Call on or address M. D., No. 393 East 12th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A situation as groom and coachman; has the very best of references from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 2 West 18th-st., private stable, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SMART MARRIED MAN, A situation as gardener and farmer; is a practical hand at the raising and forcing of all sorts of early fruits and vegetables; understands the care of green and hot house plants, hot and cold graperies, the planting and pruning of fruit trees; is 20 years in this country; can refer to his last employer for honesty and sobriety; understands the care and milking of cows; can take the entire charge of a gentleman's place. Can be seen at Mr. Griffin's seed-store, Nos. 58 and 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, (English,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its various departments—hot and cold graperies, green and stove house plants, flower and vegetable garden, laying out of grounds, &c., &c.; seven years' recommendation from his last employer. Call or address J., at Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, situations on a gentleman's place, or would take charge of his place for the Winter; the man as general farmer and gardener, understanding the care of horses and cattle; his wife as good cook and laundress; both willing and obliging. Address T. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced coachman (English); has been used to driving four-in-hand for the last ten years, and understands his business thoroughly; is married and has a small family; ten years' unexceptionable reference from last employer; City preferred. Address W. M., care of Jas. Lynch, No. 120 West Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man who thoroughly understands his business and is a thorough horseman; has the best City reference from his last employer, also from different gentlemen in the City. Address JAMES, No. 1,252 Broadway, near 32d-st., in the harness-store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER who understands the care and structure of glass and grounds, fruits, flowers and vegetables; is sober and trustworthy and can be recommended as such. Address F. FLANNERY, No. 58 East Houston-st., for four days.

WANTED—BY A LANDSCAPE GARDENER who can plan and lay out new grounds to the best advantage, draining and reclaiming waste lands, woods, &c., a situation; has had charge of large estates; first-class references. Address LANDSCAPE, care of F. McDonald, Esq., No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; no incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener, the wife as first-class laundress or dairymaid; would take charge of a gentleman's place in the country; both have the best of reference. Address J. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a single, industrious, reliable man, who understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, planting and making new places, and the care of cows and horses; good City references. Address W. H., No. 201 Fulton-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; thoroughly acquainted with the care of horses and carriages; is a single man; has the best of references; has no objections to the country; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 132 East 22d-st., in the private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, gardener or groom by a respectable young man with first-class reference; Protestant; no objection to City or country. Can be seen for three days at No. 3 Whitehall-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced first-class man, (English,) married; no incumbrance; City reference. Address TOMPKINS, Box No. 193 *Times* Office, or at Mr. McNicol's, No. 23 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family; the best of City reference can be given; one who thoroughly understands his business. Call or address No. 786 Broadway, or No. 211 West 29th-st., for two days. Inquire for WALTER.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced coachman (English, age 30,) in the City or country; he thoroughly understands his business and has first-class references. Address R. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant married man to go to the country as coachman or to take care of horses; can milk and is willing to make himself useful; seven years' reference. Address T. J., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART ACtive man as porter or driver, or some such capacity; knows the City well and has first-rate reference; has no objection to go into the country. Address S. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has three years' best of reference from last employer. Call or address P. DONNELL, No. 202 East 9th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a single, sober man; thoroughly understands driving, the care and treatment of horses and carriages; has the best of City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and has the best of City references from his last place. Apply to stable No. 52 West 16th-st., or No. 1,259 Broadway. H. CONNALLY.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman; is a good groom, and is a careful driver; understands his business thoroughly; is about leaving his place. Call or address J. C., No. 103 West 18th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman in a private family; has the best of City references for long services; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 46 West 30th-st., in the private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a respectable married man; can give satisfactory references from his last place; country preferred. Address J. F., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Address H. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as first-class coachman and groom; no objection to the country. Address D. H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a single man, English; can give the best of references. Call on or address X., at seed-store No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; has best of City references. Can be seen at the private stable of his late employer for two days, at No. 91 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man (German) as porter in a private family. Inquire of Rev. Mr. BITWELL, 5 Beekman-st., Room 10.

TO BOSS MILLERS.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young Englishman, lately landed; thoroughly understands his business; a grinder's place preferred; no objection to any part of the country. Address S. W., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

NOTICE.—GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachmen, waiters, errand boys and experienced men for wholesale stores or offices, at SIMMS' Employment Office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; also, female servants to fill every capacity.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST, sober, steady man as collector or cashier, or any situation where a responsible man is required; best City reference. Address GEORGE, No. 224 West 11th-st., in the rear.

A LIVE MAN OF EXPERIENCE AND ability, well known among Western jobbers of drugs, groceries and notions, is open to a No. 1 engagement as agent or collector. References unexceptionable. Address A. A. A., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MARRIED MAN to serve as coachman in the country, a short distance from the City; must understand the care of cows, horses and poultry. Apply at No. 47 East 27th-st., for two days, between the hours of 8 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND WIFE, WITHout incumbrance; also assistant gardener; must understand their business thoroughly. Apply at No. 221 Washington-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN (UNMARRIED) as vegetable gardener and groom. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock at No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 11. CARLTON & SMITH.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS nurse; one competent to take charge of children; references required. Address R. W. N., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FARMER CAPABLE OF MANaging a farm. A worker with small family may apply at No. 81 Beekman-st., for three days, from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A COOK WITH CITY REFERence. Apply at No. 114 Madison-av., after 9 A. M.

WANTED—A SILK HAT BODY IRONER AT CLARK'S, No. 118 Nassau-st.

CARPENTERS WANTED.—THREE OR four good men, at E. F. ROGERS' shop, No. 244 East 28th-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE JEUNE FILLE PROTESTANTE Francaise desire se placer dans une famille Americaine, comme bonne d'enfants; avec de bons renseignements. S'adresser chez Mme. LERRAT, Laurens-st., No. 110.

ON DEMANDE.—UNE FRANCAISE PROTestante pour prendre soin des enfants et coudre. S'adresser de 9 à 11 heures, No. 25 East 22d-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane-st., } New-York.
No. 752 Broadway, }
No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

This old and well-known Company, the LARGEST of its kind in the WORLD, and in the FORTY-NINTH year of its existence, is prepared with the most extensive and improved Machinery to Dye, Cleanse and Finish in a manner unequaled, every variety of ladies and gentlemen's garments, and piece goods. Garments cleansed by our new French process without being ripped.

NEW CAROLINA RICE.
For sale, new crop Carolina rice in lots to suit purchasers.
DAN TALMAGE & CO., No. 108 Water-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1867.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ALL persons holding unpaid claims against William H. Hawthorne, on account of light vessel built by him at Greenpoint, L. I., are requested to send in statement of the respective amounts to Lighthouse Officer, Third District, No. 395 Canal-st., New-York City, before the 25th October, 1867. A. LUDLOW CASE,
Captain U. S. N., and Lighthouse Inspector Third District.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1867.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CRISPINO E LA COMARE and a BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT. Characters by Senora Angela Peralta, Testa, Bellini, Antonucci, Mlle. Marie Sand and C. Marvig.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MEG'S DIVERSION and THE LATEST EDITION OF BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Characters by Messrs. J. Gilbert, B. T. Ringgold, A. W. Young, J. B. Polk, J. W. Leonard, Miss Clara Jennings, Mrs. W. Winter, Miss Annie Ward.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE. Characters by Messrs. Jefferson, Davidge, Fox, Hind, Marlowe, Wallace, Miss Foote, Miss Jefferson, Mrs. Hind, Mrs. Edmunds, Misses Lee, Harrison, Wallace, Simmons, McCormack.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh, Edwards, James Dunn, C. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Blanche Gray, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Characters by Mlle. Lucille Tostee, Messieurs, Guffroy, Duchesne, Leduc, Valter, Lagriffoul, Monier and Mlle. de Felcourt.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LA DIAVOLO; Or, THE BEAUTY AND THE BRIGAND and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Characters by the company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE GLADIATOR. Edwin Forrest as Spartacus.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, PALE JANET; or THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT. S. L. Harrison, Director, assisted by Leopold De Meyer, Miss Jenny Kempton, Messrs. Carl Rosa, G. W. Colby and Theo. Thomas.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY.
No. 389 Broadway.
THIS DAY, PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

BUNYAN HALL.
Union Square.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE PILGRIM, and PAINTINGS BY EMINENT ARTISTS.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL.

On the 21st of September there were one hundred cases of yellow fever under treatment in the little town of Huntsville. Forty persons had died up to that date. The Galveston *Bulletin* of the 21st, has the following statement of the condition of the people of Huntsville: "A gentleman well known in this community yesterday evening received a most touching letter in relation to the fever at that place. There is deep distress there. Nearly every person of any prominence is down sick with the fever, or dead, and they are out of all the necessaries for the sick room. There is no mustard, lemons or medicine left in the town, and they cry loudly for help."

The total amount of the October semi-annual dividends of the Boston banks and miscellaneous corporations is $3,372,526, against $3,238,591 in April, of which the Banks pay $2,149,500. All the changes are in the direction of an advance, and the State and Mount Vernon banks, which passed their April dividends in consequence of their losses by the Mellen, Ward & Co. irregularities, have both resumed, the former paying five and the latter six per cent.

A report from Savannah, Ga., represents that a riot occurred there last evening. A mulatto from Boston was addressing a crowd of negroes, when, for some reason not clearly indicated in the dispatch, the Police charged into the crowd and dispersed it. No one appears to have been hurt, but many of the negroes were arrested. The military subsequently paraded the streets and order was restored.

The San Antonio *Herald* says that no Courts will be held in Boerne, Kendall County, Texas, because of an Indian raid into the town and settlement. Many of the settlers had gone in pursuit, and those who remained at home were afraid to leave their families to go to town—hence, no jurymen.

The yellow fever appears to have run its course in Galveston, Texas. The whole number of deaths in the city from the commencement of the fever to Sept. 22 was 1,128, of which 999 were from yellow fever.

Mr. Chas. W. Mason, Assessor and Collector of Gonzales County, Texas, was shot and killed on the 18th inst. by Wm. Baltzell, a citizen of Gonzales. Baltzell was committed for trial.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention will meet at Wooster to-day. Full delegations from all parts of the State are expected to be in attendance.

Snow fell at Nelson, N. H., yesterday, to the depth of three inches. There was also a slight fall at Keene, near Nelson.

Rev. Wm. M. Blackburn, Pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in Trenton, N. J., has been elected President of Hanover College, Indiana.

It is remarked by the Press that no year of the last thirteen can show such a fall of rain as has occurred this year in Texas.

Archibald Foster, Brazilian Consul at Boston, died suddenly in that city on Sunday night.

LOCAL.

Mr. Justice Clerke, of the Supreme Court, yesterday denied the application of Marquis De Lafayette Sharkey to be discharged from Ludlow-street Jail, where he has been imprisoned for several months past, under and by virtue of the Stillwell or non-imprisonment Act. This is the fifth application which Mr. Sharkey has made to the Courts within as many months, with a like result each time.

At Fashion Course, L. I., yesterday, occurred one of the best contested races that ever took place in this country. The horses were the celebrated trotters *Lady Thorn*, *Mountain Boy*, *Geo. Wilkes*, *Bruno* and *Lucy*. After a very exciting contest *Lady Thorn* was pronounced the victor. She won three out of four mile heats. The time was, 2:25½, 2:24½, 2:24, 2:24.

Mayor Booth sent a message to the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday, announcing Gen. Sheridan's intended visit to that city. A resolution was offered expressing admiration for his military services during the war, but expressing disapproval of his course in Louisiana. A substitute for this tendering him a public reception was lost by a tie vote.

In the case of Callicott and others, charged with defrauding the Internal Revenue Department, which was brought up before United States Commissioner Newton yesterday, counsel for the defence waived an examination, it being generally understood that a trial would be had before a jury next month.

The Board of Aldermen had no quorum yesterday.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday and adopted resolutions, by a vote of 11 to 8, tendering Gen. Sheridan the use of the Governor's Room for the reception of his friends. A resolution calling on the Corporation Council for information in regard to the railroad track on the Battery was also adopted.

Major-Gen. Sheridan was the guest last evening of the members of the Union League Club, where he received a large number of his friends and the members of civic boards. He was serenaded by the Grand Army of the Republic and a number of the militia regiments of the City, with great enthusiasm.

A terrible boiler explosion occurred in a brewery at Newark shortly after 9 P. M. yesterday, by which two men were killed. A dwelling-house adjoining was leveled to the ground. The inmates escaped with slight injuries. The missing men are still under the ruins.

Judge Bonney and Comptroller Connolly, of the Board of Audit, were present at the meeting of the Board yesterday, and after waiting an hour, no other member making his appearance, were obliged to adjourn for want of a quorum until 12 M. to-day.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have appointed the Mayor and Comptroller a Committee to report on the advisability of improving the Battery, and to ascertain what the powers of the Commissioners are in the matter.

Dr. L. H. Bissell, Deputy Health Officer on board the hospital ship *Falcon*, reports: "For the last twenty-four hours, ending Sept. 30, at noon, there have been no arrivals, no admissions or deaths at this station."

A man named Roger Hayes was arrested yesterday, in Brooklyn, for assaulting his wife, who, fleeing from him, jumped out of a second-story window. It is doubtful whether she will survive.

In the Internal Revenue Department, yesterday, eight additional seizures of whisky and tobacco, for alleged violations of the revenue laws, were reported.

The severe gale of yesterday and the night before caused some damage to vessels on the Hudson and in the Bay.

Produce and Merchandise were in moderate demand yesterday. Flour and Wheat were dearer. Lard was firmer. The changes in other articles were not important. The freight market was more active.

With clear, cold weather, which always favors the cattle trade, there was a somewhat active market at One Hundredth-street yesterday, 1,900 bullocks having been offered for sale. There were more good cattle among them than we have lately seen, and the contrast was so great as to damage the sale of mean lots, for which there was little inquiry. The best cattle brought 16¼c.@17c. ℔ lb., with good, fat steers, weighed, at 16c.@16¼c. Common cattle run down to 10c., while sales of Texans were made the latter part of the week at 8c. The stock was all sold and the supply for the week just ended is 7,050 head. Upon the whole there is very little change from last week—a little firmer on fat cattle. Sheep are still coming forward quite as fast as they can be sold, and lambs have a downward tendency, very few selling above 8c.; a few extras bring 8¼c., with ordinary to fair at 7c.@7¼c. Fat sheep are selling at 6c.@6¼c. and down to 4¼c.@5c. for poor. A few very extra brought 7c. Stock not all sold, there being the large number of 33,420 for the week. Hogs are weaker, drooping under heavy arrivals. They foot up 28,827 for the week's supply, being a large number. Prices vary from 5¼c.@6¼c. for scallawags and common hogs, to 7c.@7¼c. for fair to good, with a few extra lots at 7¾c.

Impeachment and the Rumors of Executive Resistance.

We have attached no importance to the rumors imputing to President Johnson the intention of forcibly resisting Congress in case it should resolve upon his impeachment and suspension from office. They seem to us utterly preposterous and absurd. Yet they obtain credence in many quarters, and are widely used to excite and arouse the public mind in regard to the pending canvass. And we see that Senators in Congress, who ought to have some regard for the dignity and duties of their position, are lending their authority to these attempts.

It might be a great outrage for Congress to impeach the President, and a still greater one to suspend him from office during trial. Possibly, it would be an utterly unconstitutional proceeding. We think it would. But that fact does not authorize the President to plunge the nation into civil war for the purpose of defeating it. He is by no means the Protector of the realm,—but simply the head of the Executive Department of its Government. The Constitution defines the extent to which he may participate in making laws. It gives him a certain weight and influence in deciding what laws shall, and what laws shall not, be enacted. He can override absolutely the action of Congress, provided he has the concurrence of one-third of its members; but against two-thirds he is utterly powerless. Two-thirds can make a law in spite of him; and in regard to all laws, made in this way against his will, as well as all made in the usual way by his assent, he has the simple duty of seeing that they are faithfully executed. He has not the faintest shadow of authority or of right to embarrass their execution—still less to resist and defeat it.

President Johnson seems inclined to regard himself as the special protector and defender of the Constitution, as against all other departments of the Government, and even against the people themselves. But this is much too broad a view of his jurisdiction. His sphere of duty is clearly defined in the fundamental law. He is unquestionably right in withholding his aid from the enactment of a law which he deems to be unconstitutional. He may return it with his objections—and there his right and his duty end. If Congress chooses to pass it over his head, it will become a law nevertheless; and he has not the shadow of right to interfere with its execution. He is not responsible for the laws which Congress may enact against his objections; nor on the other hand is Congress in the least degree responsible to him. Its power to make laws is far more absolute than his power to prevent them from being made; but when made, his duty to execute them is simple and imperative.

And this applies to all laws alike. The Democrats are encouraging the President to believe that he has the right to defend and protect *his* department of the Government against Congress,—to resist any attempt that may be made to curtail its jurisdiction or weaken its authority, even though those attempts should be made in due form of law. This is a great mistake, and if the President should be weak enough to act upon it, the Democrats would be the first to desert him. He can do nothing to maintain the authority of the Executive department which he cannot do to maintain that of Congress or the Judiciary. All departments stand on the same basis and exist by the same authority. And Congress, as the law-making power, has the same right to enlarge, regulate or restrict the powers of the Executive, within the limitations of the Constitution, as it has to regulate those of the Judicial department of the Government. And if in either case it transcends the provisions of the Constitution the remedy must be sought in the same quarter—by appeal to Courts of law and to the people at the ballot-box—not to force in any form.

We deprecate any attempt at impeachment. We do not believe it to be demanded by any acts of the President nor by any interest of the public. It would throw public affairs into fresh confusion, excite the public mind, exasperate political passion, damage the business of the country and do infinite harm in every direction without the slightest benefit in any. Still more should we deplore any attempt to expel or remove the President from office pending his trial on impeachment. Such a step would in our judgment be one of violence, without warrant in law or in precedent, and certain to plunge the country into the most deplorable and disastrous complications.

But if the President should attempt to meet any such movement by force—by dispersing Congress, arresting its members or disputing its authority otherwise than through the operation of the Courts of law, he would bring himself within the definition of treason and become liable to all its pains and penalties. No department of the Government has any right to look to civil war for its own defence, nor can the public force ever be used to defeat or resist the law, but only for the purpose of securing its execution. Gen. Grant, as head of the army, would have no right to obey an order issued for any such object. And the whole country, without distinction of party, would rise to suppress any such rebellion against the law and the law-making power, as it did to suppress that which arose in 1861.

We do not suspect President Johnson of any such wickedness and folly. Those who impute to him such designs, or prompt him to entertain them, are his worst and most fatal enemies. He can avoid impeachment and suspension by avoiding acts which serve as provocations to them; but if he invites or incurs them he cannot resist or avert the due course of proceedings under the law. Whatever he may do by force in that direction, will only excuse and justify the proceedings themselves.

The Supreme Court of Georgia on the Reconstruction Acts.

It happens somewhat significantly that at the very time when Ex-Judge Rice, of Georgia, is lending himself to Mr. Johnson's plan of testing the sufficiency of the amnesty proclamation as an antidote to the penal clauses of the Reconstruction Acts, the Supreme Court of that State has pronounced in favor of these acts as the only available basis of restoration to the Union. Let us not be misunderstood. In solemn judicial form the Georgia Bench has, of course, not uttered any decision on the subject. But in their individual capacity, yet formally, publicly and emphatically, the Judges who compose the Georgia Supreme Court *have* spoken, and their unanimous decision is against the obstructive policy of the President and approving the acceptance of the policy of Congress. The grounds upon which they base their conclusions merit notice as fair indexes to the opinions of distinguished men, whose former political action identified them with Southern feeling, and whose present position removes them from the partisan arena.

Chief-Justice Warner is entitled to the first hearing. He "accepts the situation" without circumlocution or hesitancy, and summarily disposes of a wilderness of words by declaring that in existing circumstances "it would be a waste of time to discuss political principles or constitutional rights for any practical purpose." In his judgment the Southern people, with a view to their material and other interests, should "get back into the Union as soon as they conveniently can," and since the only practicable way is that provided by Congress, he recommends that it be taken, whatever politicians may say to the contrary. The disabilities imposed by the law suggest to his mind reasons for compliance with the law, not for resistance to it; his argument being that a prompt acquiescence in the will of Congress will speedily induce a mitigation of its more harsh conditions. His words on this point are few but strong. Referring particularly to disfranchisement, he remarks that "the shortest and quickest way to have removed that difficulty" "would have been quietly to have acquiesced in the reconstruction measures of Congress;" adding what everybody who has noted the declarations of prominent Senators knows to be true—"*then the disabilities would have been removed at an early day.*" The Chief-Justice finds additional motives to prompt and hearty compliance, in the certainty that the refusal to call a convention for the State will be followed by other and yet more severe legislation.

The folly of further resistance Judge Walker exemplifies by a reference to the better terms which might have been obtained had the South ratified the Constitutional Amendment. By that course some of the most obnoxious features of the Reconstruction Acts would have been obviated. He contends that, bad as matters are now, they will probably be worse if opposition be persisted in. Convinced that neither the President nor the judicial authority of the Union can stay the course or impair the power of Congress, he recommends the people to vote for a convention and by all possible methods to give effect to the law. He expresses confidence in the readiness of Congress to restore the State to representation; and as a consequence of reconstruction he predicts that a liberal policy toward the South will be adopted; "the test oath will be repealed, and the great body of our people who are now disfranchised will be relieved almost simultaneously with the admission of representatives." Judge Walker's entire letter breathes the spirit of a man who is profoundly impressed with the advantages which the South may gain by carrying out the Congressional plan, and the perils which would follow its rejection.

Judge Harris writes more argumentatively and even more positively than either of his associates. Originally a disciple of the States Rights school, his starting point is, that the South by secession actually took itself out of the Union, and therefore, that the present *status* of Georgia must be considered irrespective of "either municipal or constitutional law." Instead of arraigning the measures of Congress as unconstitutional, after the manner of the Charleston *Mercury* and other inconsistent advocates of secession, he contends that the power to enact them springs, not "from the exercise of enumerated and delegated powers," but "from the power outside of the Constitution inherent in the victor." It will be seen, therefore, that in principle, Judge Harris entertains conclusions identical with those of Mr. Thad. Stevens and the extreme Radicals. Logically, as a Secessionist, he is no doubt correct. Practically, he is for closing with Congress on the terms offered, without further delay; his judgment in the premises "being very much controlled" by what he deems "a wise expediency."

These concurrent expressions of opinion by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State in which the battle of reconstruction has been fought more tenaciously than in any other, cannot fail to influence beneficially the vote of the people on the subject of a Convention. They afford evidence that, gradually but surely, a conviction is forcing itself upon the intelligence, the thought and the character of the South in favor of reconstruction on the plan laid down by Congress. All expectation of help from the President, from the Supreme Court or the Democratic Party is dying out; and the growing disposition is to seek help and deliverance through and from the law, rather than in the devices of bankrupt politicians.

The Excise Law in the Election.

There is beyond all doubt a strong disposition among the Germans who have hitherto acted with the Republican Party, to make the Excise Law the paramount question in the coming canvass—and who, holding the Republicans responsible for that law, refuse to act with them or to support their ticket. The Republican State Convention endeavored to conciliate this important section of the party by adopting a resolution in effect declining to make the Excise Law a part of their party creed, and declaring that private and personal habits were not proper subjects of legislation so long as there was no infringement of public order or of the rights of others. A large portion of the Germans were inclined to regard this resolution as a satisfactory concession to their opinions and claims. But the *Tribune* has checked this tendency to union and harmony, by denouncing it as having been forced upon the Convention by the Liquor interest, and by declaring that it does not represent the sentiment and cannot control the action of the Republican Party.

Mr. Schurz, by whom the resolution was offered, protests against this as doing him very serious injustice, and as likely to inflict serious injury upon the Republican cause. He says he has always been a Republican, and has done everything in his power to induce his German fellow-countrymen to adhere to that party in spite of its action upon this subject; but he finds the task one of increasing difficulty in view of such declarations and denunciations as those of the *Tribune*.

The Germans regard the Excise Law as aimed mainly at them and as intended to break up habits and customs which are innocent in themselves, and neither disturb the public peace nor interfere with the rights of others. Inasmuch as the law was passed by the Republicans, against the strenuous efforts of the Democratic Party, they naturally hold the Republican Party responsible for it, and think its overthrow essential to the security of their rights. Gen. Carl Schurz published a letter, not long ago, in Wisconsin, urging upon his countrymen the duty of adhering to the principles of the Republicans on the subject of reconstruction, and of postponing all other issues, including this of the Excise Law, until that is settled. But his efforts and those of other influential Germans who agree with him in opinion are greatly weakened by those zealots who are determined to force upon the party their own opinions, on morals as well as politics, at whatever hazard to its strength and permanent ascendency.

It does not seem to us that this is the time for such experiments. The party is not strong enough to be thus saddled with the prejudices and purposes of individuals. It will have all it can do to carry the legitimate issues of the day successfully through the canvass, without also espousing others concerning which the sentiment of the party is by no means unanimous.

The Mexican Presidency.

There is not much doubt of Benito Juarez being President of Mexico for the next term. When his term of office expired at the close of last year, he held on to the position upon the ground of military necessity; and upon this plea he has administered affairs during the critical period that included the French evacuation, the overthrow of the Empire, the execution of Maximilian and the reestablishment of republican government. It is true there was an enactment of the Mexican Congress, passed five years ago, upon which he based a sort of justification for holding on to the Presidency; but his friends strain a point in referring to this; and his real justification with the Mexican people lies in the fact that it is seen that the course he has pursued has been necessary for bringing about the results that have been achieved. Perhaps this is only an assumption. Perhaps if Ortega had been able to step into the Presidency last Winter, (as was his constitutional right,) the Empire would none the less have been overthrown, and the horrors of the Juarist triumph might have been avoided.

But this can only be speculation; and in the presence of facts accomplished under the direction of Juarez, doubtful speculations of this sort have little weight with the Republicans of Mexico. At all events, the Mexican Liberals—even those opposed to him as a candidate for the next term—have not grounded any serious opposition to him on the circumstance of his retention of office up to the present time; and even the fact that, on mere pretexts, he holds in arrest Ortega, who would be a candidate in opposition to him, is not regarded as an outrage that should damage him in Liberal estimation. The actions of Mexican political leaders are not to be judged by an American standard, or by the standard of constitutional law, or by their relations to reason or justice. If they could be judged in either of these ways, it would be proof that they were antagonistic to the nature as well as to the history of the Mexican.

After conceding this peculiar fact, it must be admitted that the great claim of Juarez for reëlection at this time, by reason of his conduct under the most trying circumstances, places him far above any other candidate. Few men could have displayed greater powers, or managed affairs with more ability; and though his record has been blackened by the ferocity with which he has pursued the discomfited Imperialists, yet in this respect it does not differ from the record of every other, or nearly every other, prominent Liberal, while in other respects there is so much more to be expected from him than from others, that every well-wisher of the Mexican Republic will be satisfied to see his administrative capacity devoted to its service for another term. Gen. Diaz, who is a candidate in opposition, has shown himself one of the best of Mexican soldiers; and during the reign of terror four months ago, he exhibited a moderation of temper in such marked contrast with his sanguinary compatriots, that on this ground alone, we could desire his elevation. But then, when we have positive assurances that his election would be followed by the immediate revolt of half a dozen military leaders, and probably a dozen States, we are compelled to prefer Juarez, who can for a time, at least, unite around his government the entire population of Mexico.

The American Government is the only government of any importance that now maintains official intercourse with the Republican authorities of Mexico. In this view, and in view of our commercial relations and territorial neighborhood, the course of Mexican politics is of great importance to us. It is our strongest desire that Mexico should have a stable and free Republican Government; and if Juarez can give her this, he will have a support from us that may be as serviceable in the future as it has been in the past.

Enforcement of the Eight-Hour Labor Law.

Several months ago a communication was addressed to Gov. Fenton by a Committee of the Workingmen's Assembly on the subject of the enforcement of the Eight-hour Labor Law. The Governor was requested to issue a proclamation, declaring the efficacy of the statute, and requiring at the hands of the employers of labor a due observance of its provisions. The appeal was entirely consistent with the purpose and spirit of the enactment itself.

The association of workingmen had fair and just reasons for assuming that a law which had been placed on the statute-book in the interests of labor should be found of some practical benefit. Assuming less than this would not only involve a grave imputation upon the Workingmen's Assembly itself, but must be more or less a disparagement of the wisdom of the Legislature, and the sagacity even of the Governor who had so readily given the measure his assent.

The measure has certainly proved a failure so far as it was meant to relieve labor from the severe exactions of regular daily employment. It has equally failed to bring a larger recompense to the workingmen of the City. For the four most active months of the year, skilled and unskilled labor in New-York has been procurable at prices twenty-five per cent. lower than those of last year. The cost of living has not declined in any similar proportion, if it has declined at all. The demand for mechanical skill and industry—outside of our ship-building-yards, which are nearly all empty—has been on the increase. It has grown fourfold, at least in house-building, during the past six months. The mechanics and laborers employed have taken such wages as the builders could afford to offer them. The working hours, whether they have been regulated by special contract or not, have been generally the same as in previous years; and there is less tendency towards strikes at present than any one familiar with labor organizations has known for some time.

Such facts as these naturally could not escape the attention of the Executive Committee of "the Workingmen's Assembly," and there was nothing at all inconsistent with their economic theories in their appeal to Gov. Fenton to issue a proclamation demanding from the employers of labor, and from capitalists generally, an observance of the law which makes eight hours a legal working day, irrespective altogether of the sufficient supply of labor in the market. They had superabundant reason to believe that the law was meant for their special relief from the severe exactions of daily toil. They had a large intelligent majority on their side in both branches of the Legislature. They had the official backing of the Governor himself. They had an endless series of resolutions from Ward and State nominating conventions. They had everything, in fact, on their side, except certain immutable laws, which are older than municipal or State legislation. Having regard to those laws, their appeal might be considered weak or even absurd. Having regard to the statute-book, that appeal was honest, frank and natural.

Gov. Fenton, in a duplicate reply to the appeal, which will be found elsewhere, gives the Workingmen's Assembly so little consolation that there may be some danger of their refusing to accept his final assurance that he feels a decided interest "in all that relates to the welfare of the workingmen of our State." He says that the Eight-hour Labor Law simply received his official signature as any other law might have done, and that "it would be an act of *unwarranted assumption* to issue a proclamation requiring its observance."

While this will be held to be sound enough doctrine in the general view of Executive duty, the Workingmen's Committee are likely to plead that this Eight-hour Law is an exceptional statute altogether. Instead of a partial failure in the execution of its provisions, such as is observable in the Excise and Sanitary laws of the State, it turns out a complete and absolute failure. Nobody regards it with any respect at all. The employers of labor pay no manner of attention to it. They can hire men in thousands to work by contract, or otherwise, ten and even twelve hours a day. The workmen themselves, in making such engagements, defy the law. It is scorned because it happens to be no one's interest outside of the Labor Assembly to obey it. A proclamation even from so earnest a supporter of the eight-hour movement as Gov. Fenton, could hardly overcome this executive difficulty. And yet, is there not fair reason for asking that the law should be enforced? If it commanded such hearty assent from every member of the Legislature interested in the welfare of the workingman, why can it not be carried into execution? That is the logic of the Labor Assembly.

There may come good after all, in time, out of these extraordinary developments, in economic legislation. The organized workingmen of the State are educating themselves. It may be by a slow and roundabout process, but it is none the less training of a practical kind. Nothing they have listened to for a long time will give them a better insight into the utter worthlessness of depending upon the promises of aspirants for office than this letter of Gov. Fenton's. It will give most of them who are possessed of reflection, some perception at least of the utter folly of depending upon the promises of demagogues, and of trusting to political tricks of party combinations, for a relief from the exactions of daily labor, and from responsibility for the steady and faithful performance of social duties.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is a significant circumstance that not all the pacific assurances of the French Government, even though they are accepted and interpreted in a pacific way by the Prussian Government, are sufficient to allay the belief that a great war is impending between France and Prussia. Our latest European advices and files display this fact in a very remarkable manner. Some of the journals are arguing with the public as strongly as they can to produce belief that Napoleon's promises have been made in good faith, and have been accepted in good faith by King William, or rather by King Bismarck; but even while arguing in this way there seems to be an undertone of doubt whether their position will be justified by the events of the near future. It seems, in short, that this pervading idea of a coming struggle is deep and universal, and not to be speedily removed, even by dozens of official assurances. It appears beyond question also that the French and Prussian Governments are in reality making warlike preparations of such a character, and upon such a scale, as would be entirely out of place if they expected the maintenance of peace for any great length of time. It looks as though these ominous and disturbing apprehensions of war could not be removed but by the outbreak of war itself; but whether its coming or its close would enlarge the prospects of enduring peace is as doubtful as everything else in the present situation.

One of our contemporaries speaks of Garibaldi as "the Washington of Italy." Possibly he may be *that*,—but it would take a great many like him to be the Washington of *America*. In unselfish devotion to the good of his country and to the measures by which he believes it will be promoted, we deem him equal to any man of any country and of any age; but in sound practical judgment, in willingness to consult the opinions of others, in the ability to estimate aright the force of events and of public sentiment, and in the wisdom which enables a man to do what he can and not to attempt what is impossible, Garibaldi falls infinitely below the great man who secured for us liberty and independence. In everything relating to actual life and the practical conduct of public affairs, the Italian hero is a mere child: he is more like Don Quixote than like Washington.

It seems quite clear, from the revelations of the European Press, that the French military authorities in Mexico forced upon Maximilian the bloody policy which was afterward invoked for his own destruction. Gen. Bazaine is proved to have demanded it at his hand, and to have enjoined upon his officers to take no prisoners. This greatly aggravates the odium heaped upon the Emperor. On the other hand, it is charged, in high Imperial quarters in Paris, that Napoleon was induced to withdraw his army from Mexico, and thus abandon Maximilian to his fate by promises on the part of our Government which were never fulfilled. It has been said that Mr. Seward, through an accredited official, assured the Emperor that, if he would withdraw his troops, we would become responsible for the safety of Maximilian, and see to it that no disastrous results should follow. It was in reliance upon this promise that the French army was withdrawn,—but the promise itself was not fulfilled. We are not in position to know what foundation there is for this serious allegation; but we do know that it is urged in high circles in Paris in extenuation of the Emperor's course.

Chief-Justice Chase is anxious to have it publicly known that he is in favor of female suffrage being established by law. He told Miss Lucy Stone to "be free to say from me that I think there will be no end to the good that will come by it;" and he further expressed the opinion that at no distant day women will possess the franchise as freely as men. Mr. Chase is reported by his enemies, if not by his friends, to be a candidate for the next Presidency; and we should like to know, seeing he considers the subject of such great consequence, whether he is willing to have it inserted as a plank in his Presidential platform. To stand by one's convictions, and to display high moral courage in upholding them under all circumstances, are admirable things.

That vast army of people who belong to the "Jennings family," and who every little while are summoned into council to take steps to recover an enormous property amounting to some hundreds of millions of dollars, supposed to be awaiting in England the arrival of the rightful heirs, will perhaps be enlightened by reading a couple of letters on this subject which we reprint from the London *Times*. The writer of one of them apparently belongs to the supposed claimants,—but the other somewhat summarily demolishes his pretensions and shows that the property is now, and has been for a long time, in the hands of its proper owners.

The St. Petersburgh correspondent of the *Pall-Mall Gazette* said a very significant thing the other day, and one which ought to attract general attention. He avers that the Swedish squadron which lately came to Cronstadt was "received very coldly," and that the formal compliments paid to the officers by the Russian authorities contrasted strongly with the cordial enthusiasm shown to the American squadron under Admiral Farragut. The relations of Russia and Sweden will one day become, it is safe to predict, as critical and uncertain as those of Russia and Turkey. Russia once discovered a "sick man" on the Bosphoros; she will pretend to discover another sick man on the Baltic. Russia, enormously developed in land possessions, seeks advantageous sea-ports. Sweden offers such sea-ports as advantageously as Turkey. Russia aimed at getting and failed to get the exclusive control of the Black; she may yet aim (will she fail?) to get exclusive control of the Baltic. The Swedish peninsula, jutting out so temptingly from one shoulder of Russia—as if, indeed, it were Russia's own right arm—will one day be the object of Muscovite acquisition. Russia would fain "absorb" Sweden and Norway, as she absorbed Poland. At present, Russia aims chiefly to extend her domains to the southwest; but the day may soon come when she will seek rather to stretch them to the northwest. In this view, the assertion of the *Pall-Mall Gazette* becomes pregnant with meaning. Matters between Sweden and Russia have never been on the best footing, and forced formalities breed discourtesies, whose offspring in turn are resentment and war.

The Japan dispatches announcing that "the Christians in various parts of the island are despised and maltreated by the natives" are of great interest, and may be ominous of serious and momentous consequences. To be sure, we cannot object, on international grounds, that the Christians are "despised," as Biblical authority could be promptly quoted against us to show that that is what they ought, if faithful, to expect. But "maltreating" is a different affair. A good many well-meaning but ignorant missionaries to India and China have procured themselves to be "despised by the natives" by being instantly floored whenever they pretended to enter into theologic discussion with the more cultivated and adroit Brahmins. If anything of this kind has taken place in Japan the news will cease to be surprising. But we are inclined to think that the late tidings refer to something different, and that it is rather the nativity than the theologic tenets of "the Christians" that causes them to be "despised" and "maltreated." It will take another telegram to clear up this mystery.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 30.

THE PRESIDENT AND IMPEACHMENT.

During a recent interview with an old Tennessee friend, the purport of which has been retailed publicly, Mr. Johnson stated that he would take his final stand against Congress by resisting its right, if it assumed it, to suspend him during the progress of the impeachment trial, if he was impeached. So many ifs spoil the threat, but it is probable that the first opportunity afforded the President to take a stand against Congress on this subject, will be to veto a bill providing for a suspension from office of all public officers who may have been impeached, until they have been tried, which will undoubtedly be introduced and passed early in the session.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS.

The opinion prevails extensively throughout the country that the Reconstruction Act of the Fortieth Congress requires a majority of all the registered voters in the Southern elections to authorize the holding of Constitutional Conventions, which is erroneous, as the law reads as follows:

"If a majority by the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, then such convention shall be held, as hereinafter provided; but if a majority of said votes be against a convention, then no such convention shall be held under this act, provided that such convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention."

The debates in both Houses of Congress pending the passage of the bill embraced succinct explanations of this point, and it is very strange that some of the leading journals in the country could have made such an egregious blunder as to assume that the Convention question will be lost in Louisiana unless it receives a majority of the registered votes.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

All the statements heretofore published regarding the trial of Jeff. Davis have been mere surmises, and the Government has not authorized them, nor has it made public any intimation of what it intends doing. It is semi-officially announced, however, that the Government will ask for further delay, when the trial comes on in November next, and that the counsel for the accused will then make a motion to enter a *nolle pros.* Judge Underwood will of course be present, but it is not yet definitely settled whether Judge Chase will preside. The motion to quash will be argued and decided in all probability during the early part of the term. It is due to Attorney-Gen. Stanbery to say in this connection, that although he has been consulted regarding the matter, and may have advised the prospective delay, he cannot be held accountable for the manner in which the case is conducted. He complied with District-Attorney Chandler's request for assistance in prosecuting the trial by employing Hon. Wm. M. Evarts as assistant counsel. Consequently Mr. Chandler is alone responsible.

COL. MESSMORE.

Col. Messmore's case is not yet settled, but there are excellent reasons for asserting that his connection with the Revenue Board and with the Treasury Department will cease very soon, though whether by means of his resignation or his removal by Secretary McCulloch it is not safe to assert.

THE ELECTION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Gen. Mower telegraphs to Gen. Grant that the election passed off quietly in New-Orleans, as well as in all other parts of the State yet heard from.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 30.

RECALL OF SENOR DON LUIS MOLINA.

Señor Don Luis Molina, who for several years past has acceptably represented several of the Central American Governments here, to-day presented his letter of recall to the President, and made the following remarks on the occasion:

Mr. President: Circumstances unconnected with politics, independent of my own will, and, as it appears from my official correspondence, of the wishes of the Government of Nicaragua, compelled me to resign the position of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic near your Government, and have led to its reluctant acceptance. I have, therefore, requested the honor of this audience in order to do my final and most painful duty of personally delivering to the President of the United States, as I now most respectfully do, the autograph from the President of Nicaragua, which terminates my said mission, of taking official leave of you, and through you, of the people of the United States, and of receiving the orders which you may deem proper to give me. I have been instructed to earnestly renew on this occasion the assurances contained in said letter that to maintain, strengthen and develop the good relations which happily exist between the two countries will always be a principal object of the constant solicitude and sincere exertions in the policy of Nicaragua. Its present Administration is fully aware of the paramount importance of such relations, and thus gives utterance to the feelings of the people, and reposes with full reliance on the just and liberal reciprocity of the United States. As for myself personally, it is a pleasure to be once more the organ of these frank assurances and reliances, and a great consolation to think that at no time before have the relations between the two countries been as friendly, cordial and free from any irritating question, and that they are thus safe and bound to thrive for the benefit of both countries. I only claim good will and sincerity to coöperate in an unobtrusive and plain manner to this happy result, being true to my country and to the country where I was accredited, making no difficulty of what was easy, and trying to make easy what might be a difficulty; but I must bear my humble testimony, in all truth, and as a matter of duty to my conscience, that this happy condition is the result of the policy of justice, regard and sincere benevolence toward the Republics on the Continent constantly adhered to by the statesman now at the head of the Department of State. Please President accept my heartfelt gratitude for the many acts of kindness, regard and distinction by which I have invariably been favored on the part of the Government, and people of the United States, for whose prosperity and happiness I will always pray. After a residence of so many years in the United States, I find no words to express my emotion at parting, although, I think, only for a time. Still I shall ever preserve many pleasing recollections, and, renewing my good wishes, I beg your Excellency's orders.

To which the President replied as follows:

Mr. Molina: To us it was always as clear as any political axiom could be that the integrity of the United States as one American nation is indispensable to the successful establishment of the republican system of government throughout the American Continent. It has at no time been any less apparent that the enemies of that system have always hoped for its failure, to be effected not more through secession and disunion in the United States than through the operation of jealousies and international wars between the several American Republics. These truths came seriously home upon the minds and hearts of the people of the United States at the beginning of our late civil war. While, therefore, the Government made the necessary efforts to suppress internal rebellion it adopted at the same time the most energetic and discreet proceeding that could be conceived to inspire good will and confidence in adjacent Republics of the West Indies, Central America and South America, to the end of forming a moral alliance in the interest of republicanism between all the youthful and growing nations of the western hemisphere. It is due to yourself, Mr. Molina, that I should acknowledge on this occasion, and bear witness to the Government and people of Nicaragua that during the trying crisis through which the United States have passed, you were intrusted on our part with a full knowledge of the policy I have mentioned, that you coöperated in carrying it into effect, and that in pursuance of your recommendations, as we believe, it was first accepted by the States of Central America, and has since in a large degree, although not entirely, been accepted by the South American States. For this reason I feel sure that you will have an honorable mention in the history of the establishment of republicanism on the American Continent whenever that history shall come to be justly and fully written. Could I wish for any statesman a nobler distinction than this? I regret, Mr. Molina that the period of your service here is ended. Of the reasons for its termination I can, of course, have nothing to say. Nevertheless, since frankness and justice in political intercourse always tend to strengthen international friendships, your Government will excuse me for saying that no representative whom Nicaragua may hereafter send to us can be more faithful to her or more acceptable to the United States than yourself. God bless you, Mr. Molina.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions:

A person does not become liable to any special tax by reason of threshing grain.

An advancement made by a father to his child should be taxed as a legacy upon the death of the father if it constitutes a part of the assets of the estates liable for the debts in case the estate is insolvent, whether it actually prove so or not.

In assessing a succession tax upon a tract of land on which there is a mortgage, no allowance should be made on account of the mortgage. If there be an unquestionable good defence to it, such as the statute of limitations, the waiving of his own legal rights by the successor does not affect the right of the United States.

A change of all or of part of the individual mem-

bers of a firm, is a change of the firm, and the new firm should be required to pay a special tax from the first day of the month in which it commences business. (Int. Rev. Rec., vol. 6, page 44.) If the firm be a firm of dealers, and the sales of the old firm are less than $1,000, the special tax paid by it will be refunded upon an application made in proper form. If the tax paid is that of a wholesale dealer, and at the time of the change the sales did not exceed $25,000, $40 or $50 will be refunded according to whether the sales exceed $1,000 or not.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

The following extract from a letter received by the Department from the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, in relation to Internal Revenue stamps required upon certain Custom-house papers, is published by the Secretary of the Treasury for information of those concerned:

Enrollments and licenses of vessels are not subject to stamp duty. They are considered exempt under section 154 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by section 9 of the act of July 13, 1866, which exempts all official instruments, documents and papers issued by the officers of the United States Government. Warehouse and rewarehouse bonds require a 25-cent stamp, as bonds not otherwise charged in schedule B of stamp duties. The oaths of owners or masters of vessels are exempt under section 9 of the act of March 2, 1867, which relieves all affidavits from stamp duty. Official receipts or certificates of the nature of receipts issued by Custom-house officers are exempt, under section 154 above referred to. Enrollment and license bonds require a 25-cent stamp, as bonds not otherwise charged in the schedule. Transit manifests are not taxed in the stamp law, and the collector's certificates upon them is exempt under section 154 of the act of June 30, 1864.

A COLORED MAN APPOINTED TO THE CAPITOL POLICE.

JAMES M. MURPHY, a colored man from Nashville, Tenn., was to-day appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, a member of the Capitol police force. He was recommended as a first-rate man for the place.

YELLOW FEVER AT DEMERARA.

Our Consul at Demerara, under date of Aug. 30, reports that yellow fever has again made its appearance there, principally among the seamen in the harbor.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Second Lieut. F. W. Foote, Forty-fifth Infantry, has been ordered before the Retiring Board. The following officers have been relieved from duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, mustered out and honorably discharged from the United States service: Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. W. Shaffer, Captain Twentieth V. R. C.; Brevet Major A. W. Balleniens, Captain Twenty-sixth V. R. C.; Capt. James W. Tracey, Eighth V. R. C.; Brevet Major George G. Henry, Lieutenant Fourteenth V. R. C.; and Second Lieut. Isaac Porter, Twenty-second Infantry; First Lieut. A. S. Williams, Third Cavalry, have resigned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music—Italian Opera.

The representation of "Norma" at the Academy seemed to be entirely enjoyed last evening, and what is more to the purpose of the management, there was an exceedingly fine audience present to enjoy it. It was in "Norma" that the superb voice of Mme. PAREPA-ROSA first won the admiration of a New-York operatic audience. Her reception on the present occasion was just as flattering as that on the night of her *début* at the Academy. There was little difference to be observed in the general characteristics of her performance. The quality and resonance of her voice were displayed to the highest advantage in the famous "Casta Diva" with its brilliant pendant, "*Ah! bello a me ritorno*"—the subdued enunciation of the slow movement, in which every note had its value, being even more remarkable than the vigorous delivery of the cabaletta, that *bravura* upon which endless modern Italian "cabalettas" have been built. To the dramatic exigencies of the great finale of the first act, (at the Academy the divisions of the opera place this *scena* in the second act)—where the fickle *Pollio*, (Sig. PANCANI,) is confronted with such terrible energy by *Norma*, Mme. ROSA is fully equal, and she has completely under her control the power indispensable to its effective realization. With a wonderful intellectual appreciation of the pathetic address to her reconverted lover, "*Qual cor tradisti*," Mme. ROSA terminated her performance with a climax in all respects legitimate. That the *Adelgisa* of Mme. TESTA, judged from a musical point of view, was all that could be wished, we need hardly add. Sig. PANCANI made as much of *Pollio* as can be made of a character almost as uninteresting in a musical as in a dramatic sense. It was a manly *Pollio* in bearing and in tone. Sig. MEDINI sung the part of the High Priest like a genuine artist, as he appears to be. Another word about "Norma" would be superfluous.

An interesting performance will be that of *Crispino e la Comare* this evening.

French Theatre—Madame Ristori.

It is not a little remarkable that "Myrrah," a poem on which ALFIERI has so lavishly expended the riches of his genius should be so seldom heard on the stage. The art displayed in the character of *Myrrha* is profound in this particular—that the sense of criminality in her horrible passion for her father, is lessened by the insight into its depth and energy, at the very moment that we cannot but perceive that the passion itself springs out of a dreadful and unavoidable fate, and is unsupported or re-inforced by any spark of licentious nature or voluntary stimulus and sought-for associations. Of course *Myrrha* is not the sort of girl whom women care to see upon the stage, and however great may be its merits, a dramatic poem which does not please the female portion of the audience rarely goes down with the public. We believe the piece has never been done in English. Mrs. SIDDONS refused to undertake the part once, observing that she should hate herself if she should play it as it ought to be played. It is certainly an unlovely subject to contemplate, and perhaps it is as well to veil its horrors from the youthful minds in our own community behind a foreign tongue. The representation at the French Theatre, last evening, passed off without enthusiasm, and with but few breezes of excitement. Nevertheless, nothing that can be alleged against "Myrrha," as a play, should detract from our admiration of Mme. RISTORI's fine acting. She exhibits every phase of suffering endured by that victim of the envious Venus—her anguish and despair with a vigor and truthfulness not to be surpassed, and especially exhibited in her mournful death scene. Sig. CARBONI's *Pereus* did not exactly realize the poetic ideal of that adorable hero; nor with the exception of Signora COTTIN's personation, which was not deficient in energy, was there anything in the rest of the performance to call for favorable notice. The tragedy was performed before a numerous audience, and is announced for repetition at the Brooklyn Academy to-night.

Miscellaneous.

The papers the other day reported that "Miss IONE BURKE, an actress of Wallack's Theatre," was taken seriously ill in a Second-avenue car. As Miss BURKE has been in London for the last six months, and is still there playing, at the Haymarket, the statement cannot be true. This illustrates an evil practice to which we have heretofore alluded—that of assuming the names of well-known artists by insignificant nobodies. Some ballet-girl has probably taken the name of this popular and charming actress.

The Jaffa Colony of Americans—Their Appeal for Aid.

Our readers are probably aware that a year or two ago a number of Americans, chiefly from the State of Maine, were induced by the representations of a religious imposter or enthusiast named ADAMS, to emigrate to Syria and establish a colony at Jaffa. Aside from the religious sentiments to which he appealed, ADAMS held out the inducement of certain pecuniary success—backing up his representations of the agricultural attractions of the country by the testimony of others who claimed to have minute and accurate personal knowledge of the region, and especially of a man named MACKENZIE.

The public has also learned of the utter and disastrous failure of the enterprise, and of the helpless and destitute condition of nearly all who embarked in it. All the representations by which they were induced to go, proved to be utterly false,—there was no opening whatever for the business which took them there, and they have been rescued from starvation only by the charity of their countrymen and others familiar with the circumstances of the case. Six of the colonists returned some time ago, having means of their own. Another party of fourteen succeeded in reaching the United States through the generous aid of Capt. STRONG, of the United States steamer *Canandaigua*. Of the next party, numbering 82, eighteen, mostly widows and children, came at the private expense of J. AUG. JOHNSON, Esq., United States Consul-General for Syria, who paid $1,250 in gold for their passages, without hope or thought of reimbursements; and the rest were enabled to return by the aid of Mr. HALE, United States Consul at Alexandria, and Mr. TAYLOR, Consul at Cairo. It was then supposed that those who remained would be able to take care of themselves, and that no further appeals for aid would be necessary; but these expectations have been disappointed. The crop has failed, and they have nothing whatever to live upon. Mr. HALE visited the colony in May, and found 38 very anxious to return, and 38 others who still cling to the colony, but only because it affords them the only chance of support.

An appeal is therefore made to the public for contributions to aid in rescuing these victims of falsehood from the suffering and starvation which, without such help, certainly awaits them. They will appeal personally to their relatives, friends and neighbors, but beyond what they may hope to derive from these sources, a considerable sum will be required to secure their return. The largest portion of the whole number are women and children who are peculiarly needy and helpless.

These facts are given on the authority of Mr. CHARLES HALE, our Consul at Alexandria, and Rev. Mr. BIDWELL, both of whom have made special personal investigation into all the circumstances, and who concur with very many other gentlemen of position and character in earnestly seconding the appeal which these unfortunate people make to the charity of the American public.

We are requested to state that Messrs. T. M. MAYHEW & Co., commission merchants, No. 117 Wall-street, will receive and forward any funds that may be sent to them for this purpose.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Sir John A. McDonald to Remain in the Cabinet—Fatal Accident at Toronto.

TORONTO, Monday, Sept. 30.

The *Leader* of this morning says that it is authorized to deny the rumor that Sir JOHN A. MCDONALD contemplates retiring from the Cabinet and accepting the position of Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals of the Dominion of Canada.

JEFF. DAVIS and wife arrived here yesterday.

The *Official Gazette* fixes the discount on American invoices at 31 per cent.

The large flywheel of the Great Western Rolling Mills, at Hamilton, burst on Saturday evening, injuring three persons, one of them, Mr. DAMPIER, of the Surrogate's Office, seriously. Some of the pieces, weighing 1,200 pounds, went through the roof of a building.

Three Deaths from Cholera on Board the Troopship Himalaya—The Troops Not Allowed to Disembark.

QUEBEC, Monday, Sept. 30.

Three deaths from cholera occured on board of the troopship *Himalaya* during the passage, and there were two deaths from ordinary diarrhœa. After being detained twenty-four hours at quarantine the ship was permitted to pass up with a clean bill of health; but a case of well-defined cholera having manifested itself within a few days at this port, the Government ordered the ship back to quarantine for further cleansing and purifying.

None of the troops have been permitted to disembark here.

A fire broke out on Saturday night in Alderman KIRKHAM's stables, and before the progress of the flames could be arrested, six buildings were destroyed. The loss by the fire is very heavy.

ST. CATHERINES, Monday, Sept. 30.

Fitzgerald's livery-stable and adjacent building were destroyed by fire yesterday. Seven horses were burned; fully insured.

RIOT IN SAVANNAH.

A Meeting of Negroes Broken up by the Police—An Incendiary Mulatto Speaker.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Sept. 30.

A man named BRADLEY, a Boston mulatto, who has been several times arrested by the military and civil authorities for swindling negroes and exciting them to disturbance, had a gathering here of about one thousand negroes, mostly from the country to-day. In the course of his harangues against the white men, and in favor of a distribution of lands to the conservative negroes, he was interrupted and a *mêlée* occurred. A large force of police charged through the crowd, the military came to their aid and together cleared the square. The muskets brought in by a large band of country negroes were taken by the Police and turned over to the military. A large proportion of the colored population disapprove of BRADLEY and threaten to assassinate him. The perfect understanding which exists between the City Government and the military affords great satisfaction to all classes except the adherents of BRADLEY.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Sept. 30—Evening.

The city is all quiet. Disturbances are threatened between the country and conservative city colored people to-night, but Gen. ANDERSON, Chief of Police, has given orders to arrest every disorderly person, regardless of color or politics. The military will remain under arms, but their services will probably not be needed. A large number of arrests of rioters and several ringleaders have been made, and they will probably be sent to Fort Pulaski by the military.

St. Louis Laclede Racing Association—The Fall Meeting—First Day's Racing.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Sept. 30.

The Fall Meeting of the La Clede Racing Association opened to-day with three races. The weather was very fine and the attendance unusually large. The first race was a sweepstakes hurdle, two miles, over eight hurdles, for a purse of $500. The starters were R. A. Alexander's colt *Jonesboro*, and George W. Ford's colts *Elastic* and *Rubber*. The race was won by *Jonesboro*; time, 4 minutes 3¼ seconds. *Rubber* fell at the last hurdle and his rider was knocked insensible, but soon recovered.

The second race was a sweepstakes for two-year olds, mile dash, for $500. Twenty-two entries were made, but only twelve started, as follows: Geo. W. Ford's *Dick Richards*, Geo. Barrow's *Wisconsin*, F. Bissick's *Hazard* and *Pat Malloy*, B. R. Tyler's chesnut filly by *Waterloo*, W. W. Henderson's *Helen*, John Peters' *Ontario*, J. V. Grigsby's *Minnie Milton*, John H. Davis' bay filly by *Lexington*, A. C. Franklin's *Bill Cheatem*, and Johnson and Douglass' *Charlotte Thompson* and *Richeleere*. *Hazard* was the winner; *Pat Malloy* second and *Ontario* third; time, 1:49¼.

The third race was a sweepstakes for three-year olds, mile heats, for $50. Sixteen entries were made, and but seven started: *Maggie Hunter*, *Sandy Barnes*, *Jim Walker*, Hunt's *Conflict*, *Plantagenet*, *Woodstock* and *Viola*. *Woodstock* won the first heat, *Conflict* the second, *Maggie Hunter* the third, and *Plantagenet* the fourth; time, 1;48¼. The second heat was won by *Plantagenet*, after a sharp contest, by half a length; time, 1:50.

The third heat was won by *Plantagenet*; *Walker* second, *Barnes* third, *Woodstock* fourth; time, 1:50¼.

Yellow Fever on the United States Steamer Yucca—The Disease at Pensacola.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Sept. 28.

The United States steamer *Yucca*, which arrived at this port on the 22d inst., with seven cases of yellow fever on board, sailed this morning for the Portsmouth Navy-yard. Five of the patients have entirely recovered and the other two are convalescent.

The fever was raging at the Pensacola Navy-yard when the *Yucca* sailed on the 13th inst, the hospital being full of patients, and among them seven officers. On the 18th inst. one of the crew, JOHN DUGAN, died of the fever and was buried at sea.

The Yellow Fever at Pensacola.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 30.

The commandant of the Navy-yard at Pensacola reports to the Secretary of the Navy, under date of the 24th of September, that there have been but three new cases of yellow fever since the 16th inst. The sick at the hospital and station are generally doing well, and he trusts, with the exercise of prudence, to be able in a few days to report Pensacola clear of the epidemic.

Mate FREDERICK HESSLEWOOD died at New-Orleans of yellow fever on the 25th inst.

Republican Ward Meetings at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Monday, Sept. 30.

The Republican ward meetings for organization, held to-night, passed off harmoniously in two wards. In the lower ward a noisy assemblage adjourned the meeting without any action at all, save electing a chairman who held his seat only ten minutes.

The Funeral of Gen. Sterling Price.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Sept. 30.

The funeral of Gen. STERLING PRICE took place to-day, and was the largest ever seen in this city. The ceremonies took place in the First Church. Rev. Dr. BOYD, where the remains lay in state all the morning, and were visited by a large number of citizens.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Pacific Railroad—Advices from Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 30.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company are preparing for Winter, by roofing in the most exposed portions of their track. Large quantities of freight are now crossing the mountains.

An Oregon and California Stage Company has been organized, with a capital of $170,000. They will transport mails and passengers from Sacramento to Portland—a distance of 700 miles.

The steamer *California*, from Victoria, brings $39,000 in gold; and the *Sierra Nevada*, from Portland, brings $140,000.

Sailed, Pacific mail steamer *Golden Age*, from Panama, with 236 passengers, $755,255 in treasure, $595,000 of which is for New York.

Sailed, ship *Orion*, for Liverpool. Arrived ships *Ivanhoe*, from London; *Woosing*, from Liverpool; brig *Jennie*, from Foo Chow. New arrivals are taken up readily for the return of freights.

Considerable iron is arriving now for various California Railroads.

An adjourned meeting of merchants, held this evening, appointed a commission to procure subscriptions for stock in the new company which is to place a regular line of steamers on the Colorado River. The enterprise will doubtless go ahead.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada* brings advices from Alaska, *via* Victoria, to Aug. 20. The United States Exploring and Surveying Expedition, which had arrived there on the *Lincoln*, would soon start from Sitka for Onalaska. They had been detained by the rain, fog and wind, which were considerable.

Business was active at New-Archangel. Building lots have advanced several hundred dollars, and there have been some jumping of claims. Some coin is in circulation, but the leather money predominates.

The Copper River Country is reported by the Indians and Russians to be rich in gold, copper and coal, but the savages are very hostile and warlike.

The weather at New-Archangel is much praised. All kinds of common vegetables are raised, and many berries. Salmon and other fish are very plenty. Deer sell at eighty cents each.

The Russians, Finns and Germans are very glad to be annexed to the United States. The Victoria *Colonist* says the United States navy-yard has been selected at Cambridge Island, near Port Townsend, W. T. The principal fortification will be built on the point west, on the head of Fuca Straits. Ship builders on Puget Sound are preparing for extensive orders in the Spring.

Reports from Idaho mention favorable mining yields and continued trouble with the Indians.

There is great excitement at Victoria over the supposed volcanic eruption, sixty-five miles distant, in the Cascade Range.

The *Colonist* rejoices in the prospect of a union of British Columbia with the Canadian Dominion.

The agricultural and mining reports from Oregon are highly favorable.

LOUISIANA.

The Election Returns—A Majority in Favor of a Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 30.

The total vote in this city falls 2,529 short of a majority of the number of the registered votes. The *Republican* has received further returns from Algiers, and the parishes of St. Bernard, St. Charles and St. James, showing that so far 850 less than a majority of the number registered have voted on the Convention question, but the returns from the country parishes indicate that a majority in the whole State have voted. The vote against the Convention was insignificant as was the number of white voters. The proportion of white voters is less than one in ten.

Registration in Virginia—The Split in the Republican Party.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Sept. 30.

The registration lists for final revision will be open by order until the 8th of October.

Mr. SHANKS, of the Congressional Committee, appointed to investigate the treatment of prisoners, addressed a crowd of blacks this evening at the Capitol.

The split in the Republican Party here is becoming more marked. Republican ward meetings are called for to-night, but are repudiated by Mr. HUNNICUT, the acknowledged leader of the blacks, who, in a speech this evening, warned the blacks to beware of Northern doughfaces who are settled among them and pretend to be Republicans.

Col. J. A. BATES, who has returned from Europe, has been ordered to relieve Major STONE, a Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau at Petersburgh.

FRANKLIN STEARNES, Conservative Republican, has been nominated for member of the Convention by a Republican meeting in Henrico County.

Petition for an Injunction Against the City Officers of Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Sept. 30.

The city authorities to-day petitioned Chancellor HARRISON for an injunction restraining the recently elected Mayor and Council from being inducted to office. It is understood that he will give them an early hearing.

The Commissioners of Registration called on Recorder FOSTER, and notified him that if he did not administer the oath of office to the new Mayor and Council the Commissioner would.

The Council held a meeting, and among others, adopted a resolution instructing Mayor BROWN to ascertain from the Secretary of State whether the newly-elected officers had taken the candidate's oath required by law.

It is believed that if the old officers do not vacate to-morrow, Gen. COOPER will eject them by military force.

The Surveys of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Sept. 30.

Gen. PALMER, Treasurer of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and Capt. COLTON, arrived at Santa Fe on the 16th, and were received by the Territorial authorities. The surveying parties were examining three routes from Fort Union to the Rio Grande. At Albuquerque and Fort Craig the country was favorable for the construction of a railroad. Gen. PALMER found extensive deposits of anthracite coal, large beds of iron ore, and an abundance of timber for cross-ties, near the proposed line of the road.

Incendiary Fires at Madison, Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Monday, Sept. 30.

Three fires occurred at Madison, Ind., during the last twenty-four hours, which are supposed to be the work of incendiaries. A lumber yard, two carpenter shops, two dwellings, and one stable, containing a valuable horse, were totally destroyed; also, the extensive furniture warehouse of H. F. ROBBIN. The latter was fully insured. A man named WILSON has been arrested.

New-York State Agricultural Fair.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 30.

Everything looks favorable for a most successful exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, which opens to-morrow. The weather is favorable, being cool and clear. The hotels are rapidly filling up with visitors from every section of the country and Canada. The entries are larger than at any previous fair.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 30.

The Central Sawmill, in the Seventeenth Ward, owned by Messrs. HARRIS & FURST, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $12,000. Insurance $52,000.

Fire at West Winsted, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Sept. 30.

Messrs. BOSTON & LATHROP's cutlery establishment, at West Winsted, Conn., was burned on Saturday with all its contents. Loss, $20,000; fully insured.

A National Bank Cashier Proves a Defaulter and Absconds.

NEW-MILFORD, Conn., Monday, Sept. 30.

JOHN J. CONKLIN, cashier of the First National Bank, has absconded. His defalcation to the Bank, about $50,000, was caused by stock speculations.

Death of a Brazilian Consul.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 30.

ARCHIBALD FOSTER, Consul of Brazil at this port, died suddenly last night of disease of the heart.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 30.

The number of interments from yellow fever for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 o'clock Sunday morning, were 61; and the number during the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 o'clock this morning, were 67.

Delegate to the Democratic State Convention.

OWEGO, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 30.

At the County Convention held here to-day HIRAM A. BEEBE, of the Owego *Gazette*, was unanimously chosen delegate to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Albany on the 3d of October.

Yellow Fever at Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, Sept. 30.

There have been but three deaths from yellow fever during the last two days.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 30.

In the Court of Appeals, day Calendar for Oct. 1, 1867: Nos. 2, 187, 189, 193, 195, 196, 198, 199, 200, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207.

The Draw of the Harlem Bridge.

We mentioned the other day the novel and ingenious mode, lately adopted, of turning the swing-span of the new Harlem Bridge. We now get the information that when the plans of the bridge were being prepared, in consequence of the extraordinary weight of the draw (218 feet long in reality, and weighing 550 tons) it was deemed impracticable to operate it by hand power, and the engineers resolved to use either one or the other of the two great powers, viz.: steam or water, on which the world relies for operating machinery of all kinds. Whereupon an engine was applied and is now used, which, we are authoritatively informed, is totally unlike anything suggested by the engineer formerly mentioned as the deviser of the scheme; the present engine being built entirely from designs furnished by the constructing engineer on the works, without the benefit directly or indirectly of any suggestions from other parties. It is designed to work by either steam or water, as circumstances may seem to dictate. At present Croton water is used, but steam can be substituted at any time when desirable, without any change or alteration in machinery, except the addition of a boiler. Though, in common with the rest of the public, we feel interested in this ingenious device, we cannot give place to any dispute as to who originally devised it.

Terrible Boiler Explosion at Newark, N. J.—Two Men Killed.

Shortly after 9 o'clock last evening a fearful casualty occurred at the immense brewery of EHEHALD & SEITEL, in Rankin-street, between Orange and Springfield avenues, Newark, caused by the explosion of one of the large boilers situated in the basement at the west wing. The wing is five stories in height, built of brick. About one-half of the boiler was blown through the first story wall, undermining the structure, which caused an immense reserve tub in the fifth story to come down, carrying with it the entire front wall, twenty-five feet in width, together with the front portion of the side-wall, filling the lower part of the building and the street with the *débris*, and burying underneath the engineer, FREDERICK KNEISLER, and the stableman, name not ascertained, who was seen to enter the engine-room a minute or two before the explosion.

Adjoining the west end of the brewery was a three-story brick dwelling-house, occupied by JOHN WHITNEY and wife, and at the time of the explosion there was also present a young lady named HILL, sister of Mrs. WHITNEY, and her brother, about 8 years of age. The upper portion of the end of the brewery came crashing down and completely demolished the dwelling. The report of the explosion was heard in all parts of the city, and in a very short time a large and excited crowd had gathered around, and as many as could commenced removing the ruins in search of the supposed killed persons. In less than fifteen minutes the inmates of the dwelling were rescued; when it was found that Mrs. WHITNEY was uninjured, Mr. WHITNEY was slightly injured, the young lady sustained bruises on one hand, and the boy was quite seriously injured.

An alarm was sounded, which was responded to by several of the fire companies, but nothing could be done toward rescuing the two missing men, as there was danger of the roof and side walls toppling in at any moment. A portion of the side wall of the east wing was also thrown down, badly damaging the two-story frame house of CHARLES FISHERS, but fortunately the inmates escaped injury. A large piece of the boiler was found at the corner of William and High streets, nearly four blocks distant in a southerly direction.

The damage to the brewery and fixtures was probably not less than from $10,000 to $15,000. The dwelling-house was owned by Mr. JOHN HILL, whose loss will amount to $2,000.

Relief for the Yellow Fever Sufferers.

Through PEET, BOWLING & Co., for New-Orleans:

Cash, $100; W. Lottimer & Co., $100; Wyman, Byrd & Co., $100; Howard, Sanger & Co., $100; F. W. Reimer, $100; Low, Harriman & Co., $100; Sutton, Smith & Co., $100; John S. Barry & Co., $100; Woodward, Baldwin & Co., $100; J. C. Howe & Co., $100; E. S. Jaffray & Co., $100; Watts & Sherman, $100; I. F. White & Co., $100; Jordan, Marsh & Co., $100; W. C. Langley & Co., $100; G. C. Richardson & Co., $100; J. M. & J. W. Plumb & Co., $100, William Watson & Co., $100; Campbell, Magee & Co., $100; Faulkner, Kimball & Co., $100; Richmond Manufacturing Company, $100; Parker, Wilder & Co., $100; Chapman, Lyons & Smith, $50; Petrie & Co., $50; S. McLean & Co., $50; Stone, Bliss, Fay & Allen, $50; Bird, Guillian & Co., $50; Hazlehurst & Smith, $50; C. Spencer & Co., $25; Cash, $25: Matthews Bros., $25; Cash, $25; Turnbull & Co., $25; J. G. & E. Wright & Co., $100; Woodward, Lawrence & Co., $50; G. Pearce & Co., $50; Cash, $50; J. Fisher & Co., $50; Montross, Jones & Co., $50; West, Bradley & Co., $25; Clinton, Hughes & Co., $25; Cash, $25; Cash, $25; Cash, $25—Total, $3,125. Coffin & Altemus, Philadelphia, $100; J. and J. T. Lee & Co., $100; F. H. Smith, Jr., $50; Becar & Co., $50; Shaw Bros. & Wight, $50: Palmer & Co., $50; A. P. Wilcox & Co., $25; J. Grower, $25; Butler, Broome & Clapp, $25; Bulkley & Co., $25; Hennequin & Co., $25—$525. Total $3,650.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUDDEN DEATH FROM LAUDANUM TAKEN BY MISTAKE—INQUEST BY CORONER GOVER.—Yesterday morning at half-past seven o'clock, a beautiful and interesting young lady of sixteen years of age, named ANNA BABTISTE FACKLER, daughter of the Rev. DAVID M. FACKLER, and residing with her parents at No. 216 West 25th-st., died under circumstances that necessitated an inquest by Coroner GOVER. The evidence showed that the lady has been in the habit of taking medicine at monthly periods, to alleviate pains in the stomach. On Sunday evening she was in as good health and much better spirits than usual, and retired to rest about 9 o'clock. At 3 o'clock in the morning her aunt, Mrs. SAYRES, finding her in a stupor, became alarmed, aroused the family, and Dr. NEWBY was at once called in. He found her suffering from the effects of opium, and a *post-mortem* examination by Dr. JOHN BEACH showed that she had died from the effects of laudanum. It further appeared that she had taken a dose of the medicine from a medicine-chest kept in the family, and that the fatal mistake had resulted from the fact that the laudanum was of nearly double strength from evaporation. A verdict was rendered of accidental death.

PAPER COLLAR MANUFACTURER'S ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this Association was held at Delmonico's yesterday. This Association was organized about a year ago for the purpose of resisting the law-suits—some hundreds in number—instituted by the "Union Paper Collar Company" against manufacturers of paper collars throughout the United States. The Union Company claims the sole right to make paper collars under a series of patents, and the right is resisted by the other manufacturers, about fifty in number. At the meeting yesterday the following Board of Directors of the Association was elected for the ensuing year: President—S. W. H. WARD. Vice-President—THOS. MCSPEDDON. Secretary—WM. P. LYON; MASELY EZEKIEL, C. M. MESSEROLE, M. A. JOHNSON and S. C. FAY.

THE CITY SUNDAY-SCHOOL AND MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—This Society held a public meeting last evening at the Jane-street Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. W. W. CORNELL, President, occupied the chair. Addresses were delivered by Rev. A. K. SANFORD and Rev. L. S. WEED upon the necessity of missionary work in the City. The latter believed that the entire City should be mapped out into districts, and every house visited by agents of the Society. The cost would not be great, but the reward would be abundant. There was a numerous audience present, and among them a number of prominent clergymen—Rev. G. W. WOODRUFF, Rev. D. TERRY, Rev. F. BROWN and others.

MILITARY POST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—This Society, organized for the purpose of supplying the military posts in New-York Harbor with religious newspapers and books, has issued an appeal to churches, Sunday-schools and benevolent individuals for aid in this work. The following are its officers: A. B. BURDICK, Chairman, No. 52 Broad-street; HENRY P. SEE, Vice-Chairman, Abingdon-square; WM. PITT PALMER, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-street; JOHN B. KETCHUM, Corresponding Secretary, office, No. 335 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 49 and 50; CHAS. B. HARTLEY, Recording Secretary, No. 111 Broadway.

THE CITY HALL BELL.—The old bell, which formerly hung in the cupola of the City Hall, and was subsequently placed in a wooden tower at the back of the Hall, has been removed, and will probably be broken up. The Fire Commissioners decided some time ago that the ringing of it was a useless expense. It was certainly a great nuisance to the Judges and all others who had business in the Law Courts, and frequently trials had to be stopped while it rung forth an alarm of fire.

THE MCKEON DEMOCRACY.—A meeting of the General Committee of this body was held last evening at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street, to make arrangements for primary elections. After debate, it was resolved that one delegate from each of the ward election districts should be sent to the Nominating Convention for selecting the different City and County officers, and that the place and time of holding the primaries should be published in the daily papers.

STREET CAR ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, car No. 31 of the Bleecker-street line, going through Crosby, near Broome-street, came into collision with a cart with such force as to throw the driver of the cart, JOHN W. LEE, to the sidewalk, injuring him severely in the hand and foot. The wounded man was taken to his residence, No. 20 Cottage-place, Brooklyn.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning LOUIS STRADEN, a native of Germany, and thirty years of age, was instantly killed by the shivering of a large cast steel circular saw in the kindling wood manufactory of HERMANN J. FINCKER, on the corner of Twenty-third-street and Eleventh-avenue. Coroner GOVER held an inquest, and obtained a verdict of accidental death.

A BRIGHT BOY.—A boy named THOMAS SMITH, at 12 o'clock night before last, drove a horse and wagon upon the Hoboken ferry-boat and fell asleep while on the passage, and nearing the opposite wharf the horse walked overboard, and, but for the efforts of Officer BUELLE, both horse and boy would have been drowned.

FIRE IN STANTON-STREET.—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a fire broke out on the roof of the dwelling No. 190 Stanton-street, caused by sparks from the chimney of a cooper-shop in Suffolk-street. Officer O'BRIEN, of the Tenth Precinct, extinguished it with a few pails of water, and before any damage had been done.

BURGLARS.—At a late hour Saturday night the store of GEO. GILBOY, No. 1,013 Third-avenue, was entered by burglars, who carried off $700 worth of liquors. The fact was not discovered until yesterday morning.

RATE OF TAXATION.—The rate of local taxation for 1867 will be $2 67.

Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing SYRUP, we have been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering teething children. It gives not only rest, but vigor and health—the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed—softens the gums, cures wind-colic and regulates the bowels.—*Christian Cabinet.*

Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Medical Electricity.

Dr. CHAMBERLIN is now permanently located at No. 7 West 14th-st., where the diseased can find relief through his electric appliances.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded the FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American pianos in all three styles exhibited, this medal being distinctly classified *first* in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.

Dr. S. A. Chevalier's Beautifier and PRESERVER, a vegetable and botanical cream, for improving and beautifying the complexion and skin. Prepared ONLY and SOLELY by the world-renowned chemist, SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway. Sold by all druggists.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 59 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Furniture Department,

Just opened.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Furniture Frames,

For sale to Upholsterers.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Curtains,

Lace, Brocatel, Terre, Reps, &c.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Window Shades.

All kinds, at KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

A Marvelous Variety

In YOUNG LADIES' FANCY HATS,

(latest importations from Paris,)

At GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Superior Dress Shirts, $3 each

Fine Linen Collars, $1 50 per dozen.
Heavy Undershirts, $1 each.
Good Half Hose, 25c. a pair.
All men's furnishings at similar prices.

ALLEN G. FOWLER, No. 3 Park-row.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Lace Curtains a Specialty,

AT G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S,

No. 447 Broadway.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.

The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, THE ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

Reform for Ladies—Physical Culture applied to the bust. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Elevator develop the bust physiologically. 907 Broadway, or 14 East 20th-st. Send for Circulars.

Fuller & Barnum's New Tuck Creaser and Self-Guide and Baster combined, for all sewing-machines, $4. No. 645 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.

No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

A Silver Medal which was the highest prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, July, 1867, for Sewing-Machines (as such) was given to the Florence—the best family Sewing-Machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

By the Steamer City of Washington I have this day received a large assortment of lace curtains, embracing the best designs from the Paris Exposition.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

MARRIED.

EVANS—SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 25 by Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, L. E. EVANS and ARVILLA ADELAIDE, youngest daughter of the late Leonard K. Smith, all of this City. No cards.

RENTHE-FINK—SCHMIDT.—On Wednesday, Sept. 11, at the Chapel of Mon Bijon, Berlin, Prussia, by Rev. John Cornell, assisted by Rev. Dr. Belson, (English Chaplain,) Capt. LEONHARD VON RENTHE-FINK, of the Third Guard Grenadier Regiment, to IDA M., youngest daughter of the late J. W. Schmidt, Consul-General of Prussia at New-York.

DIED.

BACKUS.—On Sunday morning, HARRIET NEWELL, wife of Charles C Backus.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from Calvary Baptist Church, in West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Oneida County papers please copy.

FACKLER.—Suddenly, on Monday, Sept. 30, ANNA BAPTISTE, daughter of Rev. D. M. Fackler.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 2, at 10 A. M., from No. 216 West 25th-st.

GILSON.—Suddenly, at No. 344 West 28th-st., on Monday, Sept. 30, JAMES EDWARD, infant son of Carlton S. and Mary Louise Gilson, aged 25 days.

HOLLISTER.—At his late residence, Woodbury, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 25, GIDEON HOLLISTER, in the 76th year of his age.

KING.—At Frascati, Italy, on Friday, Sept. 27, CHARLES KING, LL.D., in the 79th year of his age.

KNAPP.—Suddenly, at Allenburgh, C. W., BETHIAH, wife of James E. Knapp, of this City, aged 56 years.

The remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment to-day by the 11¼ o'clock train, where the funeral service will take place from the residence of John B. Knapp, at 2¼ P. M.

KREBS.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 30, Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., aged 63 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

KEELER.—After a short and severe illness, of Bright's disease, L. M. KEELER, in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral services at the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, (corner of 2d-av.,) on Wednesday, 2d inst., at 3¼ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

PARSONS.—At Homburg, Germany, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, Capt. WILLIAM H. PARSONS, of this City, aged 54 years.

The friends of the family and of his brothers-in-law, Stephen and A. J. Decatur, are invited to attend the funeral from St. Ann's Church, West 18th-st., near 5th-av., on Tuesday, Oct. 1, at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

RUSSELL.—At Saugerties, on Monday, Sept. 30, JEREMIAH RUSSELL, aged 83 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Wednesday, Oct. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

RIKER.—At Rye, Westchester County, on Sunday morning, Sept. 29, ANN B., wife of John H. Riker and daughter of Henry Brevoort, in the 27th year of her age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, Oct. 2, at 10 o'clock, at Zion Church, Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.

RODGERS.—On Saturday, Sept. 28, in Brooklyn, SARAH MATHER, wife of Gen. Hiram C. Rodgers, and second daughter of Hon. John C. Mather, aged 26 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of 21st-st. and 5th-av, New-York, (Rev. Dr. Rogers',) on Wednesday, Oct. 2, at 12¼ o'clock.

STANFORD.—On Monday, Sept. 30, of consumption, CHARLES H. STANFORD, aged 23 years, and 10 months.

The funeral will take place at 1 P. M. on Thursday, 3d inst., from his late residence, No. 87 Barrow-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

SHOEMAKER.—In this City, on Monday morning Sept. 30, ISAAC SHOEMAKER, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place on 5th day, (Thursday,) Oct. 3, at 10 o'clock, from No. 52 West 38th-st.

VIETOR.—At Newtown, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 28, THEODORE VIETOR, in the 65th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WALL.—Suddenly, on Monday, Sept. 30, Mrs. LOUISE CLARKSON, wife of H. H. Wall, in the 21st year of her age.

The friends of the family, also the dramatic profession and Masonic Fraternity, are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 4 Depau-row, (Bleecker-st.,) on Wednesday, Oct. 2, at 12 M.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

460 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

are now completed, and it is expected that the remaining 57 miles, to carry the track to the base of the Rocky Mountains, will be finished early in October. Contracts have already been made for rock-cuttings beyond, to be done during the Winter. The work is being pushed forward with equal energy on the California end of the route, under the direction of the Central Pacific Company, commencing at Sacramento, and it is confidently expected that the two roads will meet in 1870, thus completing the entire grand line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, on which THIRTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS in cash have already been expended. From the liberal Government aid, the wealth and energy of the stockholders, and the ready market for the First Mortgage Bonds, there is no want of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the work, and its early completion is as certain as any future business event can be.

NET EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

During the quarter ending July 31 of the current year, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's report shows the following result:

EARNINGS.

Passengers	$160.526 92
Freight	549,672 39
Telegraph	1,416 23
Mails	12,140 00
Transportation Contractor's materials	453,203 44
Transportation Contractor's men	26,077 97
Total	$1,203,038 95

EXPENSES.

Fuel	$131,089 58
Repair of track	109,767 64
Repair of engines, cars, shops, &c	50,984 44
Offices and stations	54,907 60
Conductors, engineers, &c	33,294 73
Trains	15,486 93
Net earnings to balance	807,508 30
Total	$1,203,038 95

From the relative high charges the operating expenses of the road are but 32¾ per cent. of the earnings, and the ratio would be much less if the contractors' business were not done at half rates. Throwing out charges to contractors for transportation of materials and men, ($479,283 41,) and deducting from the aggregate of all operating expenses ($395,530 92) 32¾ per cent. ($157,564 42) as the proportion chargeable on the work done for contractors, which was less than actual cost, because of the half price charged for it, and we have the net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter, $237,966 50. The account for the *commercial business* stands as follows:

Earnings for May, June and July	$723.755 54
Expenses for May, June and July	237.966 50
Net profit of operating 325 miles of road three months	$485,789 04

The amount of bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

First Mortgage Bonds, whose interest is so amply provided for and so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

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Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government Stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and, at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

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HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,
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JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.
New-York.

AUG. 30, 1867.

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F. LIAUTARD, M. D., V. S., Registrar.

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Milwaukee has an estimated population of 80,000 persons, and is rapidly increasing in wealth and business.

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OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 12, 1867.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of its Board of Directors, passed at a meeting held this day, a MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at its office in the City of Cleveland on TUESDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at 3 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon the question of a lease of its road to, and a running arrangement with, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, and of an increase of its capital stock; and likewise to take action upon a proposition for leasing to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company the joint use of the Cuyahoga River Bridge at Cleveland.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 28th September instant, and reopened on the morning of Thursday, 10th October, 1867.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 13, 1867.

NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of the Board of Directors of this Company, adopted this day, a Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of leasing the Railroad of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company; also, to vote upon an increase of the capital stock of this Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from September 28th inst., until October 9, 1867.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 451, 548, 584, 208, 132, 377, 241, 56, 369, 23, 37, 33, 259, 493, 477, 592, 133, 483, 549 and 340, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the sixth installment of ten dollars on each share of stock of the National Trust Company is due on the first day of October next. Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for the first installment, in order that this installment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the law of Michigan, that a meeting of shareholders in the Isle Royale Mining Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, 1867, at the office of the Company in New-York, to consider the subject of selling certain parcels of land not needed for the use of the Company, and to transact any other business.

By Order of the Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO., PITTSBURGH, Sept. 23, 1867.

HOLDERS OF RECEIPTS GIVEN FOR subscriptions to New Stock will present them at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York, by the 30th inst., and receive certificates for same, as those remaining out on 1st of October will not be entitled to the dividend for the quarter ending 30th of September.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 23, 1867.

COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company due Oct. 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, free of Government tax.

D. B. HOWARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 25, 1867.

COUPONS OF INCOME BONDS OF the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, less Government tax.

W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1867.

COUPONS DUE OCT. 1, 1867, FROM this Company's seven per cent. Equipment Bonds will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, John H. Washburn, late Assistant Secretary, was appointed Secretary of this Company, in place of John McGee, deceased.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS and election of Directors of the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad Company, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 6 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, at 1 o'clock.

HENRY LOVERIDGE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-FOUNDLAND Telegraph and Merchants Union Express stocks bought and sold on commission by

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

WANTED—FROM $30,000 TO $50,000 FOR THE steel business; mill and power all in readiness. Inquire of J. H. JACKSON, No. 10 James-slip.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81...	110⅛	110⅜	Gold...	143¼	143⅓
Coupon, 1881...	110⅝	110⅞	June 7.30...	106⅝	106¾
5-20 Regist'd '62.	109	109½	July, 7.30 ...	106⅝	106¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113⅛	113⅜	Oct., comp'ds. '64	119⅛	119⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64.	108⅞	109	Dec., comp'ds. '64	118⅛	118⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	109⅝	109¾	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅛	117⅜
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	107⅛	107⅜	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116¼	116½
5-20 Coupon, '67..	107⅝	107¾	Sept.,comp'ds. '65	115⅝	115⅞
10-40 Reg...	99½	99⅝	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115⅝	115⅞
10-40 Cou...	99½	99⅝			

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

$500,000.

STATE OF GEORGIA SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The undersigned will receive bids until the 12th day of October next, for five hundred thousand dollars seven per cent. Coupon Bonds of the State of Georgia, which are part of an issue of $3,030,000 made on the 1st of July, 1866, and payable 1st July, 1886, in New-York, with Coupons payable the 1st of July and 1st of January of each year in New-York. They are issued in pursuance of certain acts of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, approved March, 1866. These Bonds are a security of the highest order, and of which there is none better in the country, or a more secure investment of capital. Besides the faith of the State of Georgia, they are secured by a first Mortgage on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, which, although it is exclusively the property of the State, yet it is by authority a Chartered Corporation which can sue and be sued, and contracts by its Officers are as binding as can be made by any other Corporation. The Mortgage is executed to three Trustees, viz.: George B. Carhart, Esq., and Robert H. Lowry, Esq., of New-York, and Jeramiah Beall, Esq., of Georgia. On failure of the State to pay any half year's interest on any of said Bonds, and such default shall continue for the period of six months after the said Coupons shall become due and payable, then and thereupon the principal of all the Bonds secured thereby, shall become immediately due, and the Trustees may proceed to foreclose and enforce said Mortgage lien at the request of the holders of said Bonds. The Western and Atlantic Railroad is 137 miles long, running from Atlanta, Georgia, to Chattanooga, Tennessee, connecting at each end with several important Railroads, making this Railroad an exceedingly valuable and productive piece of property. So valuable is this road, that purchasers can readily be had that will pay cash for it, more than double the amount of the Mortgage lien. I give herewith the Treasurer's statement of the assets, resources, and liabilities of the State, to which I respectfully beg reference.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT

Of the Public Debt of the State of Georgia on the 1st July, 1867, showing date of issue and maturity of outstanding Bonds, Annual Interest on each issue, and total Annual Payments.

When Due......	When Issued...	Annual Amounts...	Annual Interest on each Issue.....	Total Interest due each year.	Total Amounts due each year......
1868..	1848..........	$176,000	$10,590	$384,635	$561,135
1869..	1839 and 1844	334,500	19,350	374,045	708,545
1870..	1840..........	134,500	8,070	354,695	489,195
1871..	1841..........	154,500	9,240	346,625	501,125
1872..	1842 and 1852	721,500	44,290	337,385	1,058,885
1873..	1842 and 1843	169,500	10,170	293,095	462,595
1874..	1844 and 1848	251,500	16,855	282,925	534,425
1875..	No Issue	....	....	266,070	266,070
1876..	from 1849 to	....	....	266,070	266,070
1877..	1857 inclusive	....	....	266,070	266,070
1878..	1858..........	100,000	6,000	266,070	366,070
1879..	1859..........	200,000	12,000	260,070	460,070
1880..	1860..........	200,000	12,000	248,070	448,070
1881..	1861..........	100,000	6,000	236,070	336,070
1882..	1862..........	No Issue.	No Issue.	230,070	230,070
1883..	1863..........	No Issue.	No Issue.	230,070	230,070
1884..	1864..........	No Issue.	No Issue.	230,070	230,070
1885..	1865..........	No Issue.	No Issue.	230,070	230,070
		134,500	At. and Gulf R. 6 per cts.		
		*3,030,000	W. and At. mort. 7 per cts.		
1886..	1866..........	3,164,500	220,000	230,070	3,394,070
1887..	1867..........	165,000	9,900	9,900	174,900
Total Public Debt.		$5,872,000			

The Assets and Resources of the State of Georgia are, 1st, the property of the State, consisting of:

The Western and Atlantic Railroad, now paying into the Treasury, as a net profit, $50,000 per month, or $600,000 per annum, being 6 per cent. on..........	$10,000,000
10,000 Shares of Stock in the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, (connecting Savannah with the waters of the Gulf at Bainbridge, Ga., and the Gulf shore at St. Marks, Fla.,) promising in the early future handsome dividends, at $100 per share..........	1,000,000
186 Shares Stock in the Georgia Railroad Company, paying annual dividends of 10 to 15 per cent., at $100 per share..........	18,600
Total value of property belonging to the State.	$11,018,600
From which deduct Total Public Debt..........	5,872,000
Total..........	$5,136,600

Leaving available property assets over and above all liabilities five million one hundred and thirty-six thousand six hundred dollars.

2d. The taxable property of the State, exclusive of railroads, banking, express and insurance companies, from returns in the Comptroller-General's Office, is two hundred millions dollars upon which a tax is levied this year of one-fourth of one per cent..........	$500,000
Estimated receipts from specific taxes on polls, professions, &c..........	150,000
Estimated receipts from tax on banks, railroads, express, home and foreign insurance companies, &c..........	33,000
Estimated receipts from miscellaneous sources.	10,000
Estimated receipts from net earnings of the Western and Atlantic Railroad..........	600,000
Estimated receipts from dividends on stocks....	2,000
Annual income..........	$1,295,000
The estimates by Gov. Jenkins of the necessary, usual and probable disbursements for the year 1867, are......$375,000	
Miscellaneous appropriations.......... 100,000	
Interest on the public debt..........375,000	—$850,000
Total..........	$445,000

Leaving a balance of net revenue of four hundred and forty-five thousand dollars for annual reduction on public debt. JOHN JONES, Treasurer of Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, July 1, 1867.

This amount of $500,000 of its Bonds, now offered by the State of Georgia, is to pay a debt due the United States, now approaching maturity, which was for the purchase of locomotives, railroad cars and other machinery from the Government, to organize and restock the Western and Atlantic railroad at the close of the war. The right is reserved to accept or reject any part or all the bids that may be made, and parties bidding at a higher rate than may be accepted, will be placed upon an equality with the lowest accepted bid. Parties who may desire to make further investigations are refered to printed pamphlets, with more detailed particulars, which can be had at the

National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
National City Bank, New-York.
J. Edgar Thompson, Esq., President Pennsylvania Central Railroad, Philadelphia.
Joseph S. Fay, Esq., No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston.
John W. Garrett, Esq., President of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore.

Address WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON,
Agent of the State of Georgia,
Care National Bank of the Republic, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1867.

* This amount is not yet all sold, there being on hand about $990,000, of which $140,000 will be applied to the funding of bonds and coupons falling due previous to July, 1866, yet outstanding. It will be seen, therefore, that the State is paying interest now on little over five millions, of which nearly one-half is at 6 per cent.—the 7s amounting to about $2,700,000 00.

LELAND, BROS. & CO., BANKERS, No. 22 Nassau-st.,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Exchange, Notes, &c.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on deposits subject to draft at sight.

F. L. LELAND,
Member Government Security Board.
C. H. LELAND,
Member Gold Exchange.
WM. CARPENDER,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER R. R. CO., COR. 51ST-ST., AND 10TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held on the third TUESDAY of October next, (Oct. 15,) at 12 o'clock M. For the convenience of the shareholders the meeting will be held in the Grand Jury Room, U. S. Court Building, No. 41 Chambers-st., first floor.

By order. SIDNEY E. FORDHAM, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Nov. 1, 1867, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed THURSDAY, Oct. 3, 1867. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1867.

THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER Railroad Company of North Carolina has placed to the credit of its Second Preferred Convertible First Mortgage Bondholders, at Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co.'s, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, the interest due Oct. 1, 1867, less Government tax. Holders of coupons will please call and collect the same.

HENRY M. DRANE, President.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 28, 1867.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Sept. 30, 1867, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $11 40 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 40 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., No. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, September 30, 1867.

NOTICE—THE SECOND INSTALLMENT OF $20 a share upon the Scrip Stock of this Company, will be payable on and after TUESDAY, 1st OCTOBER, at the office of the Company, No. 111 Liberty-st.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO., COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1867.

COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE Union and Logansport Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, 1867, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank of New-York. B. E. SMITH, President.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Sept. 26, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 15) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, payable on and after TUESDAY, 15th of October, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer-books will close on the 30th inst., at 2 P. M., and will reopen on the 16th of October.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1867.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND — THE Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of October next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th prox.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY, Sept. 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE declared a Dividend of Eight Cents per share, payable at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York City, on and after the 1st day of October next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d inst., and reopened on the 2d of October.

A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL CO. OF NEW-YORK, NO. 52 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared payable at this office on and after Oct. 1, 1867. The transfer books will be closed from this date to 2d October, proximo. By order.

E. C. STURGIS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 0 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH,

Cor. South 7th and 1st sts.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest on sums up to $5,000 (five thousand), allowed, free of tax.

PETER M. DINGEE, President.

WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, paid on ALL DEPOSITS from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of this month will draw interest from the 1st.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, N. Y.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.

HARRISSON HALL, President.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec'y. GEO. FOLSOM, Pres't.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of Six per cent. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 42d-st. Open daily. Interest 6 per cent. on all sums of $5 and upward. Deposits made before the 21st draw interest from the 1st of October.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The limited partnership of STONE, NICHOLS & STONE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. FOULKE STONE, WM. S. NICHOLS, GEO. E. STONE, } General Partners.
HENRY A. STONE, } Special Partner.

By his Att'y J. Foulke Stone,
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of STONE, NICHOLS & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of STONE, NICHOLS & STONE as Bankers and Brokers at No. 50 Wall-st.

WM. S. NICHOLS,
GEO. E. STONE,
J. FOULKE STONE,
WM. L. JENKINS, JR.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1867.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of LIMBERT & LELAND BROS., is dissolved this day by mutual consent.

AUGUST LIMBERT,
F. L. LELAND,
C. H. LELAND,
WM. CARPENDER.

The business will be continued at No. 22 Nassau-st., under the firm name of LELAND BROS. & CO., by the undersigned.

F. L. LELAND,
C. H. LELAND,
WM. CARPENDER.

The Exchange and a General Banking Commission business will be continued by

AUGUST LIMBERT,
No. 21 Nassau-st., first floor.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of J. J. MERIAN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. J. MERIAN retiring. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

J. J. MERIAN,
ALFRED MERIAN.

NEW-YORK, 30th September, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm of J. J. MERIAN & CO., under the firm name of ALFRED MERIAN & CO., Mr. J. J. MERIAN remaining special partner.

ALFRED MERIAN,
JACQUES FORRER.

NEW-YORK, 1st October, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM B. BARTON, RICHARD TERHUNE and ELMER S. BRETT, under the firm name of BARTON, TERHUNE & BRETT, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to and by said partnership will be settled with, and by said TERHUNE and BRETT, who alone are authorized to settle the same, and will continue the business at No. 141 Fulton-st., New-York.

WM. B. BARTON,
RICHARD TERHUNE,
ELMER S. BRETT.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY

PARMELE BROTHERS

IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.

Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—The large and elegant house No. 1 University-place, corner of Waverley-place, looking into Washington-square, suitable for residence, or for any purpose requiring good light and a prominent location. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 48TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., a first-class four-story brown-stone house, in elegant order, recently painted, papered and frescoed; price, $37,500, including gas fixtures, with immediate possession. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE LOW—EASY TERMS, IMMEDIATE possession, two finely located first-class three-story high-stoop brick houses adjoining; every improvement, beautiful order. Apply to owner on premises, 7th-av., corner 41st-st.

FOR SALE IN HARLEM—A VERY PRETTY cottage, on the north-side of 123d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., near 4th-av.; lot 25 feet by 100 feet and 11 inches. Inquire on the premises, or of J. DOUGHTY, 123d-st., fourth house west of 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 ft. 6 in. in front; in good order; private key to park. For particulars and permits apply to

ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW BRICK factory, covering three lots of ground, with rock cellar, steam engine and boiler; well adapted for a brewery or distillery. Apply on the premises, Nos. 622, 624 West 47th-st.

$27,500.—FOR SALE—NEAR 47TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, 20x50x100; unexceptional neighborhood; fine order; lot in fee and possession. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, full size, in 49th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Also, first-class houses in 22d, 38th and 43d sts., near 5th-av. Apply to MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, 26x45 feet, with a lot in rear, on 124th-st., with stable; no more desirable property in Harlem. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st., or corner 41st-st. and 4th-av.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the new three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 115 West 49th-st. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 118 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 72 5th-av., corner of 13th-st.; lot 50x100; a desirable location for business purposes. Apply to

ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES in the city of Brooklyn, with four full lots of ground, directly opposite Prospect Park, Brooklyn; the house is new and substantially built of brick in the Italian style of architecture, from plans prepared by one of the first architects in the City; it is replete with every modern convenience; this is an opportunity seldom to be met with to obtain at a reasonable price one of the most complete residences in Brooklyn; price $33,000; terms easy. A full set of plans can be seen and permits and particulars had by applying to

JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERB FOUR-STORY BROWN stone house, furnished or unfurnished; in elegant and perfect order; all modern improvements; immediate possession; fronting Carroll Park; unsurpassed location; terms very reasonable. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 295 Court-st., Brooklyn, or of W. A. TOWNSEND & ADAMS, 434 Broome-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE-story brick house No. 64 Elliott-place; has all the modern improvements and decorations; immediate possession. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BUSINESS CORNER in Fulton-av., Brooklyn; will pay from 13 to 15 per cent. on investment. Permits only from H. MACOMBER & SON, No. 321 Fulton-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHERRY HILL,

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from 42d-st. ferry, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,

and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to

A. D. MELLICK JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

Descriptive list issued Sept. 1.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.

Houses for sale and to let. Fine building sites, situated on wide streets and avenues. Houses built to order, and money advanced to parties desiring to build.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

Descriptive List issued 12th of September.

WOODSIDE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.—The attention of those wishing to acquire good country residences in a first class neighborhood, from which all such nuisances as groggeries, factories, city taxes, &c., are rigidly excluded, is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above beautiful village, so rapidly growing into favor with the citizens of New-York. We are now offering beautifully situated lots with river and street frontages at fair prices. We are also prepared to contract for the erection of houses from $3,000 and upwards, and from the decrease in the value of building materials generally, together with great facilities of machinery, &c., we can do so very reasonably. Our success during the past year (having built and sold over 40 houses, to the purchasers of which we confidently refer) warrants us in saying that we offer inducements both as to price and terms, greater than can be obtained in any neighborhood as finely situated and as accessible to New-York. A map of the property, with plans of houses already built, in course of erection and proposed, can be seen at our office. We invite a visit. Take New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroads to Newark, thence horse cars to Woodside.

Particulars can also be obtained at the office of Jos. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRISON & BRIGGS,
Woodside, N. J., Post-Office Box, No. 572, Newark.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, within driving distance of New-York: the house is new, very large, and finished in the most expensive and perfect manner, having every modern improvement; grounds comprise twelve acres, all improved and handsomely laid out in lawn, walks, drives, gardens, &c., with a very fine shrubbery and choice variety of fruit. Everything appertaining to house and grounds is of the most modern and elegant description. Will be sold for very much less than cost and on easy terms. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A PLEASANT residence, containing 11 finished rooms, with pantries, &c.; attached to the place are fine shade trees, lawn and shrubbery, excellent garden, a good supply of small fruits, grapevines, apple, pear, cherry and other fruit trees, superior well of water, &c.; but five minutes' walk from the railroad depot, and in every way desirably situated; early possession and favorable terms given; lot about three-quarters of an acre. For further particulars, apply to M. W. DODD, bookseller, No. 506 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHOICE AND DESIRABLE building site of about eight acres on the side of the mountain at Montclair, N.J. No locality within an hour's ride of New-York City is superior, if equal, to it for sightliness, beauty, health and accessibility, being in a highly cultivated region of country, surrounded by a community of refined tastes, and possessing abundant religious, social and educational facilities; price $8,000. Apply to A. R. WOLFE, Montclair, N. J.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Bloomfield, N. J. Two acres of land, with abundance of shade and fruit trees, large barn, carriage house, coachman's house, &c. The dwelling contains 14 rooms, including billiard and bath rooms, all in perfect order; is lighted by gas, and has all modern improvements. For further particulars apply to G. LEE STOUT, Room No. 44 Trinity Building, New-York.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT. —A farm of 75 acres in the town of Flushing, L. I., nine miles from Hunter's Point Ferries by turnpike, and 43 minutes by railroad; excellent land, good buildings, and plenty of fruit; will be sold a bargain. For further particulars inquire of JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE IN FLUSHING—GREAT BARGAIN.—Good house, 10 rooms, with gas; 6 lots, garden, stable, &c.; only $4,250. Rented till May next at $500 per annum. Rent to purchaser in advance. Apply to J. D. WILLIAMS, No. 120 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 30 ACRES IN THE village of Hemstead, L. I.; cottage house and plenty of out-buildings, fruit and shade trees; cash price $8,000. Inquire of J. S. MACKAY, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—170 acres, at Coldenham, with good buildings and pleasant location in a first-class farming neighborhood; possession immediate. J. HALLOCK DRAKE, Attorney at Law, Newburgh, or C. H. OLIVER, 7 Beekman-st.

MISSOURI LANDS.—15,000 ACRES CHOICE farming and timber lands, for sale cheap for cash, or will exchange for unincumbered real estate or saleable merchandise. WM. HICKOK, JR., No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 66, New-York City.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT, 13 miles from New-York, near depot and steamboat landing, 120 acres, elegant buildings and fruits, $18,500. Farms, mills and country seats, all prices, sizes and locations. W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND 16 acres, with abundance of fruit and excellent land, in a most desirable and healthy location in the City of New-Brunswick, near depot. EDWARD S. VAIL, WARREN HARDENBERGH, No. 58 Wall-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT DEPO, 28 miles from New-York, Rockland County, six acres excellent buildings and fruits; easy of access; price, $4,700. W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A GOOD MODern-built country residence, furnished, at Montclair, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad station.

J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE—IN PART FOR PRODUCtive real estate in or near New-York, a fine stock of light road wagons, of new styles and first rate materials and workmanship. Address, with particulars as to location and nature of property, A. R. B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A SUIT OF rooms (unfurnished) on first or second floor, with room in attic and kitchen; or would hire half of a small house of a widow lady; terms must be moderate; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars, SUITE OF ROOMS, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE FOR A PHYSICIAN; must be between 28th and 40th sts. and 7th and 3d avs.; English basement preferred. Address, stating terms, T., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Col. JAMES F. MELINE will read a paper on the *Exploration of the Sources of Red River.* ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SEPT. 4, BANK BOOK ON SEAMAN'S Saving Bank in name of Chas. H. Bernard. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at the Bank corner of Wall and Pearl sts.

TO LET.

TO DRY GOODS MERCHANTS, STRAW DEALERS, HATTERS, &c.

A splendid store in Broadway, near Canal-st., 26.6x175 feet, to rent from Jan. 1, 1868.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO SPECULATORS AND CAPITALISTS. A splendid corner on Broadway, corner of 23d-st., to lease for 21 years from 1st of May next, 1868.

ALSO, TO LEASE,

for the same term, corner of Broadway and 22d-st.

For terms apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE extra size brown-stone house No. 23 East 22d-st.; house 34½ feet wide; elegantly furnished and replete with modern conveniences; will be rented to strictly private family only. For further particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, GENTEEL THREE-story extension dwelling, No. 102 Ryerson-st., between Myrtle and DeKalb avs.; good order and neighborhood; water, gas chandeliers; immediate possession. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., TO A small family, without children, part of a large house, fronting the Park, ornamental grounds, vegetable garden, stabling, &c. Apply to

E. WILDE & CO., Bloomfield.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET, A FURnished house, with large stable, gardener's cottage, horse, cow, &c., on the place. To rent for the Winter or year. Address T. A., Box No. 5,000 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—POSSESSION 1ST OCTOBER—A DEsirable country residence, furnished, within an hour by rail of City; none but responsible parties need apply. Inquire at No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 5.

YONKERS.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHed houses to rent for the Winter and for longer terms. Inquire of W. H. PERRY, Real Estate Agent. Office opposite depot, at Yonkers.

AT YONKERS—TO LET, FURNISHED, A number of desirable houses, near the depot, at reasonable rents; also unfurnished house at $600 per year. JAMES YOUMANS, No. 4 Dock-st., Yonkers.

TO LET—A HANDSOME APARTMENT, FURnished anew, with gas, hot and cold water; desirable location, near Broadway, the family small and private. Call at No. 6 West 11th-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house, No. 47 Lafayette-place, to a private family only; possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—TILL MAY 1, FURNISHED HOUSE at Englewood, N. J.; furnace, stable, &c., &c.; in first-class location, fine view, &c. Apply to H. C. LUCE, No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 13, afternoons.

DESK ROOM—AT ROOM NO. 13, NO. Broadway, one flight up, handsomely furnished.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS, WITH PRIVATE TABLE, wanted by a gentleman and his wife, with a servant; location between Madison and 6th avs. and 14th and 34th sts.; references given and required. Address Box No. 1,406 Post-office, with description of rooms, price, &c.

NO. 341 WEST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs.—A large front room to let, with board, unfurnished except carpet and curtains; also, a parlor and bedroom furnished; location good; family small; references exchanged.

A FEW DESIRABLE AND RICHLY furnished rooms, en suite or single, for first-class families and single gentlemen; terms moderate. Reunion Hotel, 42d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

D. A. ROBINSON.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floor, replete with every essential to comfort, also other rooms, at the first-class house No. 48 West 15th-st.; unexceptionable references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 48 WEST 12th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; servants and children not taken; references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET pleasant rooms, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman; location desirable. Apply at No. 331 West 32d-st.

A FRENCH FAMILY WISHES TO LET, with board, one or two well-furnished rooms to gentlemen anxious of practicing the language; references. No. 133 East 17th-st.

NO. 44 JANE-ST., NEAR ABINGDON-SQUARE, on second floor, with first-class board, two square rooms, connecting, suitable for a gentleman and wife or four single gentlemen; also, hall room.

NO. 239 EAST 18TH-ST., NEAR STUYVESANT PARK—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, to let with board; references required.

NO. 15 WEST 20TH-ST.—ELEGANT rooms, second story, front; family small; highest reference required.

A COMPLETE SUITE OF ROOMS, SECond story, to rent, with private table, at No. 140 5th-av., corner 19th-st.

TWO LARGE SECOND-FLOOR ROOMS (not front) with closets, bath and gas, can be had, with liberal table, on applying at No. 5 Gramercy Park.

TWO VERY HANDSOME ROOMS ON the second floor will be rented together or separately, at No. 28 University-place, with full or partial board.

ROOMS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED—En suite or single, with first-class board, on Madison-square. Address O. H., Box No. 763 Post-office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, en suite or single, to let with first-class board at No. 8 East 30th-st. References required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS SUITABLE for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—SUPERIOR ACcommodations, with board, for a gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 85 Montague-st.

BROOKLYN.—BOARD—NO. 74 CLARK-ST., A square room or suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished; location central; references required.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor and other desirable rooms can be had at 117 East ...-st., seven doors east of Union-square.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN. Apply at No. 110 East 22d-st.

NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT to gentlemen at No. 16 West 28th-st.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen. No. 100 W. 22d-st., corner 6th-av.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. JAMES G. ROE.

TEACHERS.

A LADY FROM THE NORTH OF GERMANY desires a position as governess in a good family; she is a good teacher of music, speaks English and French fluently, and is competent to direct the education of more advanced pupils; references exchanged. Address R. S., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING music, French, (spoken,) Latin and English, desires engagements to attend pupils at their residences; highest references given. Address Miss DACON, Station G.

A YOUNG LADY GRADUATE DESIRES a position as teacher, resident or visiting governess; English branches, drawing and rudiments of French and music. Address TEACHER, care of Lord & Skidmore, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

TEACHER WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED, unmarried gentleman to teach mathematics, the classics, and English branches, in a boarding-school, near the City. Address TEACHER, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

AN ENGLISH LADY EXPERIENCED in teaching English, Music and French, wishes an engagement as resident or daily governess. Address S. M. C., No. 284 6th-av.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO instruct in the English branches desires the position of visiting or resident governess. Address TEACHER, No. 339 West 43d-st.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, desires a few additional pupils in German, at a moderate charge. Address Dr. O., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A HARVARD GRADUATE WANTS A few private pupils. Address HARVARD, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., &c.,
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FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
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(one look controlling four drawers.)

Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.

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Of first quality and new styles.
SUPERIOR PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS on hand and made to order, at the LOWEST PRICES.
For cuts and prices, direct to
F. C. BROWNELL, No. 21 John-st., New-York.

AT NO. 300 34TH-ST. CORNER 8TH-AV.—Storage for furniture, trunks, pianos, glasses, wines, &c., by the piece, load or separate room. Goods taken up on elevators. H. G. HALGER.

NEWSPAPERS.

"THE IRISH CITIZEN;"

New weekly newspaper. Proprietor and editor, JOHN MITCHEL. First number to appear on Saturday, the 12th of October, 1867. Terms, by the year, $3; for half year, $1 50; for four months, $1. Clubs of ten in the usual proportion. Advertisements to be forwarded immediately, so as to be duly classified. Address, JOHN MITCHEL, Office of the *Irish Citizen*, No. 31 Barclay-st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF the American Bible Union will be held in the meeting-house of the First Baptist Church at No. 350 Broome-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 2d and 3d inst., commencing at 9 A. M.; distinguished speakers have been engaged for the occasion.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English and French, with Preparatory and Post-Graduate Departments, No. 128 West Fourth-street, corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college, and is easy of access from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas.

It has received its patronage for a quarter of a century from the best families of New-York and vicinity, is now in successful operation and has room to admit additional pupils.

Little boys are watched over with special kindness and care. Terms reasonable. For particulars see Catalogue, to be had at the Institute, which parents are especially invited to visit.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.

REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach Book-keeping and Arithmetic practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms day or evening.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 16. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

Present patrons of from 3 to 11 years standing:

H. M. Alexander,	Oliver Harriman,	Cyrus A. Smith,
J. Auchincloss,	Enoch Ketcham,	G. M. Speir,
A. M. Allerton,	Calvin E. Knox,	James Stokes,
John S. Boyd,	L. Lockwood,	Chas. N. Talbot,
J. B. Burton,	Jas. L. Phipps,	Geo. P. Trigg,
L. B. Cannon,	Wm. Morrison,	A. S. Underhill,
N. W. Chater,	Dan. L. Schanck	H. C. Van Vorst,
Jos. M. Cooper,	Robert Schell,	Ralph Wells,
Kenny Couillard,	Henry Shaw,	John C. Work,
Henry Day,	John Sherwood,	Thos. S. Young.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.

The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.

TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.

S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, very select, delightfully situated, and affording unusual advantages for a solid and elegant education.

Expense for full board and the regular course of study, $360 per annum.

REFERENCES: Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; Mr. William H. Appleton, Mr. James Winslow, and Mr. Samuel Hawk, St. Nicholas Hotel. For prospectus, address

REV. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

A PROTESTANT FRENCH DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1867, at No. 13 Livingston-place, (Stuyvesant-square.)

References permitted to Profs. L. Agassiz, A. Guyot and D. Cherbuliez; Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., &c. Full information and circulars can be obtained at the above address, and at Mr. Christern's foreign book-store, No. 863 Broadway.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for admission, Oct. 3, 10 A. M.

For catalogues and information apply to Dean of Faculty. HENRY DRISLER, LL.D., Acting President.

49th-st., corner 4th-av., New-York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

PERMANENT LESSONS IN FRENCH.

Prof. TH. DE L'OUEST is now resuming his courses for beginners and advanced scholars.

Ladies from 3 to 5 P. M.

Gentlemen in the evening.

Spelling, reading, grammar, conversation.

Apply at the desk of the Library, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The Academic year will begin MONDAY, Oct. 7. The students are requested to be present for matriculation on that day at 9½ A. M.

Examinations of candidates for admission will be held on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 4 and 5, beginning each day at 10 o'clock A. M.

HENRY DRISLER, LL. D., Acting President.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Theory Classes now forming.

Terms $15 per quarter.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,

will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY,

IN WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

Classical, Commercial, Primary, French.

Fits for College, Business, West Point.

FRIEND'S SEMINARY,

ON RUTHERFORD-PLACE.

This institution will reopen on the 9th inst. For admission or circular apply at the school.

H. FOULKE, Principal.

MISS COMSTOCK'S

LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,

Will reopen on 20th September. Boarding pupils, six.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,

At No. 907 Broadway,

will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS'

English and French Day School for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 106 West 42d-st., New-York.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH

Reopened her seminary for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., on the 23d of September.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 1,329 BROADWAY, corner of 37th-st.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE—IRVINGTON ON the Hudson. 25 miles from New-York, a French, English and classical family boarding-school for boys, will reopen on the 17th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches and the modern languages, which are taught practically. The French is the language of the school. All learn it and speak it. For circulars address

A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union.—A special school where individual instruction is given in civil and mechanical engineering. N. B.—Individual instruction in any branch of mathematics; also in book-keeping. Pupils admitted at any time.

JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N.Y.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH, BEFORE 9 o'clock, or after 3 o'clock, by a teacher of the Charlier French Institute. Address Prof. BEAUGEZ, No. 48 East 24th-st.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—REV. J. H. TYNG will be happy to give private lessons to young ladies or gentlemen, singly or in classes. Address or apply at Room No. 7, No. 907 Broadway.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI, ASSISTED BY MME. GRIEUMARD, will reopen her English and French school for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, TUESDAY, Sept. 24.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN English, French and Classical School for Boys, corner of 6th-av. and 39th-st., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass.; a family school for 20 boys. S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on Monday, Sept. 23.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,183 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 39 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.,) New-Canaan, Conn. Number limited. Now in session.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL reopen Sept. 16, Lexington-av., S. E. corner 37th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,

NOS. 48 AND 50 EAST 24TH-ST.,

will reopen Sept. 17.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils for the last twelve years. Over two hundred last year.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON

WILL REOPEN

HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,

NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE,

Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will open Monday, Sept. 23.

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point, Naval Academy and Mining School. Primary department for young boys.

PROF. A. BERNARD, SANDERSON SMITH, Mining Engineer, } Directors.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 12. For circular or admission address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK,

FOR BOARDING AND DAY STUDENTS.

Applicants for admission will be received and classified on the first three days of the term, Sept. 18, 19 and 20. The Academic and Preparatory Schools open at the same time.

For catalogues or other information, application may be made personally or by letter at the College.

H. M. PIERCE, LL D., President.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL

for young ladies, in No. 445 West 22d-st.; for young gentlemen in Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 10.

A Kindergarten, Primary Classes, and a spacious hall for Gymnastics and Dancing are connected with the Institute.

H. GERCKE, ROS. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.

For catalogues containing fuller information address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden &c.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 49th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 16, meanwhile address Box No. 315 New-York Post-office.

LESPINASSE

FRENCH INSTITUTE,

Washington Heights. French the language of the school. Spanish, German and English, classics; graduating courses or surveying and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway; No. 913, drug-store; No. 701, music-store.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,

will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MLLE. M. TARDIVEL'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st.

Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him how to study. This is done so thoroughly that he needs no help at home.

Among the patrons of the school are Rev. T. S. Hastings, Rev. Isaac Ferris, Rev. Peter Stryker, Rev. Howard Osgood, Rev. M. Meier Smith, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Dr. Chas. F. Taylor, Geo. A. Wicks, Chas. Scribner, Chas. H. Ludington, Robert Jaffray, John A. Stewart, Horatio S. Brown, Joel D. Hunter, Chas. Folsom, G. G. Smith, Wm. M. Vermilye, John J. Donaldson, Wm. H. Osborn, Chas. A. Davison, John P. March, Edward Smith, Wm. P. Williams and Wm. E. A. Mackintosh.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers. A very limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made by letter, or personally, at the above address.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT—The annual session opens Oct. 1. The full course is two years. Students properly prepared may enter the second year. Graduates are admitted members of the Bar in New-York. For further information apply to the subscriber, University, Washington-square, New-York City.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean, &c.

ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN.—FULL scholarships may be obtained for evening classes, in penmanship and book-keeping, at a reduction of one-half the usual charge. Classes commence this evening. Apply at once at the College, No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

YOUNG LADIES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18 at No. 162 Remsen-st. Misses HARRISON & RANNEY, Principals of the Day Department; Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department.

MISS HAVEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 250 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the leading bookstores and at her residence. Applications for the admission of pupils will receive immediate attention.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 14, for classes in Calisthenics, or Light Gymnastics, to meet MONDAY and THURSDAY, P. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

CIRCULARS OF SEVERAL GOOD Schools, for free use of parents, at J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.'S bookstore, No. 430 Broome-st., near Broadway. Also a complete Register of Teachers who seek positions.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Leffert's Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av. and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK HALL,) No. 57 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 16. Catalogues at the bookstores, with testimonials from Princeton Faculty, the City Clergy, and present Patrons.

A LATE MEMBER OF THE UNIVERSITY of Oxford, previously a graduate of Harvard College, will receive private pupils and prepare them for the American or English Universities. Address OXFORD, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY, No. 252 Clinton-st., Boarding and Day School, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL REOPENS Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Classes in the Classics, Mathematics, French and English. Pupils prepared for college.

MISS SARAH A. YOUNG, NO. 1,214 BROADway, will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 16, for children of both sexes. There is a spacious gymnasium where the children are exercised daily.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A NATIVE FRENCH TEACHER RESIDES IN THE FAMILY.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE boys, Morris, Conn.; Fall and Winter session commences Nov. 1. For circulars address as above.

SAMUEL M. ENSIGN, Principal.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 688 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 63 West 38th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE

MISS OLSSEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 278 4th-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens for boarding and day pupils Sept. 18.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 16.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 18.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French school for young ladies Sept. 23 at No. 106 East 38th-st., near Park-av.

MISS ABBOTT'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, No. 15 East 21st-st., will reopen Sept. 23.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 224 East 16th-st., Sept. 16.

PAINT BRUSHES, KALSOMINE; ALSO brushes of every description, at the brush factory, No. 324 Pearl-st New-York, Harper's Building.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at 12 M., to be followed by the steamers Atalanta, Bellona, &c.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TARIFA..........Oct. 2
PALMYRA..........Oct. 9
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$150
Second Cabin Passage..........80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage..........$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP RUSSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The RUSSIA, Cook, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, Oct. 2; a steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf at Jersey City and the Steamer from 8 to 8:30 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamship BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Wednesday, Oct. 2, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $43, gold.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; 2d cabin, $130; steerage, $70, gold.
The ATLANTIC will follow on Oct. 26.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY..Oct. 9
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 19
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 26
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 5
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $95.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $98.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
DENMARK, THOMSON.....SATURDAY, Oct. 5
ERIN, HALL.....SATURDAY, Oct. 12
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks.
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
ETNA..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23
From Pier No. 45 North River.
Sailing from Antwerp:
ETNA..........Sept. 28
CITY OF CORK..........Oct. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$80
Steerage	40	Steerage	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
FULTON.......C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO.......H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON.......C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Dec. 21
ARAGO.......H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Jan. 18
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS..........$120
SECOND-CLASS..........70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Oct. 3.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Oct. 10.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, Oct. 17.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on
SATURDAY, Oct. 5. SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
OCT. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. PARKER.
OCT. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. CAVERLY.
OCT. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO,
Capt. ELISHA HOWES,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
AMERICA.
C. E. WAKEMAN,
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from THURSDAY, 26th, A. M., until MONDAY, 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
The elegant first-class iron steamship
GEORGIA,
JOHN DEAKEN, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 3 North River, as above, on
SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
E. W. TURNER, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 3.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 10.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. THOS. LYON, leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 3, 1867.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 10, 1867.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.
Freight at the reduced rates. Goods for the interior of Georgia and Florida forwarded at a cost not to exceed that of the combination lines.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. Freights, as usual, lower than by any other line.
First cabin passage, $15.
A popular steamship of this line will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Oct. 3,
MONEKA, Capt. WINCHESTER, THURSDAY, Oct. 10,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents,
No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship CORTEZ will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.
The GEO. WASHINGTON will follow Oct. 12.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 186 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE,
WEST, NORTH AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
First class passenger fares from New-York:

To Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 31	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 39	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 76	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 54	North Adams	2 00
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 75		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.	Wednes., Sept. 18, 6½ A. M.
Wednes., Sept. 18, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 8 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 12 M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 1 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 23, 9½ A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 3 P. M.	Wednes., Sept. 25, 12 M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Sept. 30, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 30, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 2, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 1, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 3, 7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 2, 10:30 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 4, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 3, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 5, 12 M.	Friday, Oct. 4, 11:30 A. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 30, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 27th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 30, the steamer MATTANO, Capt. BUNCE, will leave Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 1 P. M., for the above-named places.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—THE STEAMBOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. pier at 8:45, on alternate days, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 289 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, Sept. 25, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M. for above-named places.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—THE STEAMBOAT MARY POWELL, on and after TUESDAY, Oct. 1, will leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and usual way landings.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River at 3 o'clock daily, and foot 38th-st. at 3:10 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.
To take effect Saturday, 17th.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGEBOAT.
OFFICE UNITED STATES ENGINEER AGENCY,
NO 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK CITY,
Sept. 19, 1867.
The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work the first of the two Dredgeboats, (authorized by joint resolution of Congress, approved March 29, 1867, for improving the mouth of the Mississippi River, in accordance with models, drawings and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredgeboat to be delivered at such point in the Mississippi River, at or below New-Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.
The Dredgeboat to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of the keel to the surface of the spar-deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet diameter, and driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draft to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end; and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.
During the construction of the Dredgeboat reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.
The Dredgeboat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.
Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments ready for sea and for work of the Dredgeboat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.
No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers, or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredgeboat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.
Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredgeboat," and addressed to the undersigned, at this office.
Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated, and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers or some other competent person known to the undersigned.
Proposals will be received till 12 M. on the 12th day of October, 1867, at which time they will be opened. The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of October, 1867; work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 20th day of October, 1867: the boat must be completed ready for sea and for work and the trials and trial trip had by the 31st of March, 1868; and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.
Payments will be made as follows: forty per cent. of the contract price on launching the boat and completion of the boilers and the cylinders of the three propeller engines, provided all these shall have been duly approved; thirty-five per cent. on approval of the boat after completion of all its parts ready for sea and for work, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States, all the trials and the trial trip having been had, provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with; and the balance on the final acceptance at the point of delivery.
Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $25,000 will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties with the certificate to be submitted with the bid.
A full copy of the specifications and of this advertisement must be attached to each bid.
The bids and guarantees must be made out on the printed forms to be had at this office.
Model and detailed drawings can be seen, and copies of specifications had at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer's offices in Philadelphia and Boston.
The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the dredgeboat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor, so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparation of working drawings.
M. D. McALESTER,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Major of Engineers,
In charge improvement mouth of Mississippi River.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the County Treasurer's Office, No. 6 County Court-house, Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, Oct. 4, 1867, at which time and place they will be opened, for furnishing for the balance of the present fiscal year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, 2,878 barrels wheat flour; 18,000 pounds coffee, mustard, pepper and starch; 63,000 pounds rice, lard, castile soap, codfish, mackerel, pork, &c.
Printed forms of proposal, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor, at the Almshouse, Flatbush, at the Court-house, Brooklyn, and at the corner of Union-av. and Meserole-st., E. D.
No other forms of proposal will be accepted.
JOHN MONTGOMERY,
JOSEPH ALTENBRAND,
Supply Committee.
ALMSHOUSE, Sept. 25, 1867.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF LITTLE SODUS HARBOR, N. Y.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1867.
Proposals will be received at this office until the 30th of November, 1867, for materials and labor required for closing the opening between the south end of the pier, at the entrance of Fair Haven or Little Sodus Bay, N. Y., and the shore on the west side, by the construction of crib work loaded with stone, according to plans which may be seen at this office.
CLASS I.—LUMBER.
340 (three hundred and forty) pieces of hemlock scantling, each six inches square and twelve feet long.
170 (one hundred and seventy) pieces of hemlock scantling, each six inches square and thirteen feet long.
42,000 (forty-two thousand) feet board measure, of two-inch hemlock plank.
All this lumber to be of the first quality; the scantling must be of the exact lengths of 12 and 13 feet when delivered.
CLASS II.—IRON.
500 (five hundred) screw bolts, with square head and nut, of inch round iron, (best quality American,) each 1 foot long.
3,000 (three thousand) pounds of wrought spike 6 to 8 inch. The price of this class to be stated by the pound.
CLASS III.—STONE.
1,000 (one thousand) cubic yards of stone for filling, in fragments or boulders weighing not less than 4 or more than 200 pounds; to be delivered and measured in the cribs.
CLASS IV.—LABOR.
For the labor of framing, putting together, bolting, spiking, preparing bottom, sinking and connecting the crib work, in a workmanlike manner, satisfactory to the engineer in charge, including the furnishing of all tools, machinery, boats, &c., that may be needed.
All this must be carefully covered by a price per thousand feet bond measure for the lumber used and per pound for iron and spike used.
The lumber and iron must be delivered at designated points on Little Sodus Bay, between the 1st and 31st of May, 1868. The stone in such quantities and at such times as it is needed in the progress of the work. The crib-work must be completed before the 30th of June, 1868.
Bids for each class must be separately made, and for the entire class, upon duplicate forms, with sufficient guarantees for entering into contract, which forms, with all other information desired, will be furnished upon application at this office. A copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid. Contracts will be awarded separately to the lowest responsible bidder for each class *without regard to the aggregate for the whole.* Bids which are not satisfactorily guaranteed, or which are otherwise irregular, will not be considered. The quantities herein specified may be varied 33 1-3 per cent. if required by the Engineer in charge.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF BIG SODUS HARBOR, N. Y.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y.,
Sept. 25, 1867.
Proposals will be received by the undersigned, until 2 P. M. of the 21st of October, 1867, for materials and labor for rebuilding the piers at the entrance of Big Sodus Harbor, Wayne County, N. Y.
As required by law and regulations, these proposals MUST be on separate (duplicate) forms FOR EACH CLASS, accompanied by sufficient guarantees for entering into contract, with a copy of this advertisement attached, and contracts will be awarded separately, (by law,) to the lowest responsible bidder for each class, without regard to other classes or the aggregate amount.
These forms, and all other information desired, can be obtained on application at this office. Bids which are not satisfactorily guaranteed, or are otherwise irregular, will not be considered; nor will bids be received for a PORTION of any class.
All the timber must be delivered by the 15th of May, 1868, the stone, iron and spike at such times and in such quantities as required, and the work on the piers must be completed by the 31st of October, 1868.
CLASS I.—TIMBER.
75 (seventy-five) sticks of Canada pine timber, each 12 inches square and 40 feet long.
300 (three hundred) sticks of Canada pine timber, each 12 inches square and 30 feet long.
300 (three hundred) pieces Canada pine timber, each 12 inches square and 18 feet long.
60 (sixty) pieces of Canada pine scantling, each 6 inches square and 20 feet long.
600 (six hundred) pieces of white pine plank, each 3 inches thick and 18 feet long.
80 (eighty) sticks of hemlock timber, each 12 inches square and 40 feet long.
700 (seven hundred) sticks of hemlock timber, each 12 inches square and 30 feet long.
600 (six hundred) sticks of hemlock timber, each 12 inches square and 18 feet long.
1,000 (one thousand) pieces of hemlock plank, 3 inches thick and 7 feet 6 inches long.
10 (ten) sound oak snubbing posts, one foot diameter at small end and 18 feet long.
All of the above pine and hemlock to be of best quality straight timber, of full dimensions—the pine to be Canada pine; to be deposited at a designated point, hauled out of water, and piled so that it can be properly inspected; the price to cover this. The whole quantity in this class is about 240,000 feet, board measure, of pine, and 440,000 feet b. m. of hemlock. The price must be stated by the thousand feet, board measure.
CLASS II.—IRON.
200 bolts, each 10 feet 2 inches long, (with head and nut) of 1¼ inch best, round American iron.
500 drift bolts, sharpened at one end, of 1¼ inch iron, 2 feet long.
300 drift bolts, sharpened at one end, of 1¼ inch iron, 3 feet long. Weight of above bolts is about 16,500 pounds.
2,000 pounds best quality wrought spike, 7 or 8 inches. The price of this class must be stated by the pound.
CLASS III.—STONE.
4,000 cubic yards of hard stone for filling cribs, in fragments or boulders, from 4 to 200 pounds weight, to be delivered and measured in the cribs.
CLASS IV.—LABOR.
For the labor of framing the timber of the cribs, putting them together, bolting and spiking, placing, sinking, and connecting the cribs, preparing the old pier, now under water, for a firm connection with the new work, making this connection by the use of bolts, &c., as prescribed by the engineer in charge; and completing the piers in a workmanlike manner, furnishing all machinery, tools, &c. This must be fully covered by a price per thousand feet b. m. of the timber and plank used, and per pound for the iron and spike used, and separately, per linear foot of pier, for the preparation of the old pier.
All the timber, iron and stone required by the contractor for labor, will be furnished by the contractor for those materials. The quantities herein specified may be varied 25 per cent.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. of Engineers,
Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF LITTLE SODUS HARBOR, N. Y.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1867.
Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until the 25th day of October, 1867, at 10 A. M., for materials and labor required for the extension of the west pier at the entrance of Little Sodus or Fair Haven Bay, Lake Ontario, N. Y., as follows:
CLASS I.—TIMBER.
630 (six hundred and thirty) sticks of hemlock timber, each 20 feet long and 12 inches square.
720 (seven hundred and twenty) sticks of hemlock timber, each 30 feet long and 12 inches square.
110 (one hundred and ten) sticks of hemlock timber, each 40 feet long and 12 inches square.
315 (three hundred and fifteen) sticks of white Canada pine timber, each 20 feet long and 12 inches square.
315 (three hundred and fifteen) sticks of white Canada pine timber, each 30 feet long and 12 inches square.
100 (one hundred) sticks of white Canada pine timber, each 40 feet long and 12 inches square.
1,260 linear feet of white Canada pine scantling, 6 inches square, sticks not less than 15 feet long.
1,400 pieces hemlock plank, 3 inches thick, each 8 feet 6 inches long.
150 pieces pine plank, 3 inches thick, each 20 feet long.
11 (eleven) sound oak snubbing posts, 1 foot diameter at small end and 18 feet long.
All of the above pine and hemlock to be of best quality, straight timber of full dimensions, the pine to be of Canada pine, to be deposited at a designated point, hauled out of water and piled so that it can be properly inspected, the price to cover this. The whole quantity in this class is about 290,000 feet b. m. of pine and 500,000 feet b. m. of hemlock, and the price will be stated per thousand feet b. m.
CLASS II.—IRON.
220 bolts, each 10 feet long, (with head and nut,) of 1¼ inch best round American iron.
650 drift bolts, sharpened at one end, of 1¼ inches iron, each 2 feet long.
440 drift bolts, sharpened at one end, of 1¼ inch iron, each 3 feet long. Whole weight of the above bolts being about 20,000 pounds.
2,600 pounds best quality wrought spikes, 7 or 8 inches. The price of this class will be stated by the pound.
CLASS III.—STONE.
5,400 cubic yards of hard stone for filling cribs, in fragments or boulders from 4 to 200 pounds weight, to be delivered and measured in the cribs.
CLASS IV.—LABOR.
For the labor of framing the timber of the cribs, putting them together, bolting and spiking, placing and sinking and connecting the cribs and completing the pier in a workmanlike manner, furnishing all machinery, tools, &c.
This must be fully covered by a price per thousand feet board measure for the timber and planks used, and per pound for the iron and spikes used.
All the timber herein called for to be delivered before the 15th of May, 1868, at prescribed points in Little Sodus Harbor, the iron and stone in quantities as required.
The pier must be completed before Nov. 1, 1868.
Bids for each class must be separately made, and for the entire class upon duplicate forms, with sufficient guarantees for entering into contract, which forms, with all other information desired, will be furnished upon application at this office. A copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid.
Contracts will be awarded separately to the lowest responsible bidder for each class, without regard to the aggregate for the whole. Bids which are not satisfactorily guaranteed, or which are otherwise irregular, will not be considered. The quantities herein specified may be varied 25 per cent.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The *Messager Franco-Americain* and the *New-Yorker Demokrat* are requested NOT to copy the above advertisements. C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Sept. 25, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Oct. 15, 1867, for furnishing, fitting and delivering complete, the stylobate finish and counter of the new banking-room in the north wing of the Treasury Building. The same is intended to be of polished granite or polished marble; if of the latter material, the base should be of dark (if not black) color, and the upper members of variegated marble but of harmonious tints.
The bidder must state the kind of materials he proposes to furnish and submit small polished samples of the same.
Drawings of the work to be furnished may be obtained at this office.
The whole work must be done in the best and most perfect manner, and the material be of the soundest texture and choice and even tints, all to the satisfaction and acceptance of the Supervising Architect.
It must be furnished and delivered complete, ready for placement on or before the 1st day of March, 1868.
Payments will be made on estimates prepared by authorized officers of the Department, of which 20 per centum will be retained until completion of the work.
The Department reserves the right to reject any and all of the bids should it be deemed for the interests of the Government so to do.
Bids to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Stylobate Finish and Counter for Banking-room," and addressed to the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.
A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CORBETT & SCHARCH,
Nos. 122, 124 and 126 West 26th-st.,
Offer for sale an assortment of carriages of their own superior workmanship.
We claim for our carriages that there can be none better, either in material or workmanship or design.

PHYSICIAN'S BUSINESS—PARK RIDING horse, 7 years old, harness and phaeton; first-class, little used; price $550. Inquire at G. SMITH'S stable, No. 4 Rivington-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.
MAX MARETZEK..........Director
ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS, TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, at 8,
ONLY NIGHT OF RICCI'S COMIC OPERA,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
and a
BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT.
SENORA ANGELA PERALTA,
TESTA, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
GIORGIO RONCONI.
Mlle. MARIE SAND and C. MARVIG.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
SENORA ANGELA PERALTA will introduce in the second act the RONDO BRILLIANTE by ASHER, which was so enthusiastically received on Friday last; and at the end of the Opera a POLKA, expressly composed for her by MAESTRO CAVALIERO PAOLO GIORZA.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 2,
ONLY NIGHT OF VERDI'S GRAND OPERA,
IL TROVATORE.
MME. PAREPA ROSA,
MME. NATALI TESTA, E. PANCANI,
BELLINI BARILI.
THURSDAY—OPERA IN BROOKLYN.
I PURITANI.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 4,
FAUST.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GRAND MATINEE.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Tickets and Reserved Seats for any of the above-named performances can be had at the Academy of Music; at Pond's (up-town) music-store, No. 865 Broadway; at G. Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and, down town, at the Theatre Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MAX MARETZEK..........Director
MISS FANNY JAUANSCHEK,
the celebrated German tragedienne, will make her first appearance at the above establishment, in Guttpavyer's great tragedy of
MEDEA.
supported by a troupe of eminent German artists, engaged by her expressly in Germany.
Particulars will be given in next Tuesday's paper.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE
FOR ALL FIRST-CLASS THEATRES, CONCERTS AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS,
AT MACOY'S STATIONERY STORE,
NO. 114 BROADWAY.
Open daily from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.,
where the patrons of amusements can rely upon obtaining choice seats and tickets at all times, and in advance whenever required.
Orders will also be received for private boxes, &c., &c., at No. 114 BROADWAY.

OPENING OF
STEINWAY HALL,
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, OCT. 1, 1867.
L. F. HARRISON..........Director
First appearance in twenty years in America of the
GREAT PIANIST,
LEOPOLD DE MEYER.
First appearance since her return to the United States of MRS. JENNY KEMPTON,
The favorite Contralto.
Second appearance of the celebrated violinist
MR. CARL ROSA, together with
MR. G. W. COLBY and MR. THEO. THOMAS,
AND HIS
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
In an entire Original Programme.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
RESERVED SEATS FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.
For sale at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; Pond's music-stores, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway; ticket office No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.
SECOND GRAND LEOPOLD DE MEYER CONCERT,
THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 3, 1867.
First appearance of
MADAME ANNA ACKERMANN.
First Sunday Concert, SUNDAY, Oct. 6.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE,
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
DEVIL'S AUCTION,
FIRST NIGHT—TUESDAY, Oct. 1, 1867.

NOW OPEN!
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
GRAND EXHIBITION
of National Industrial Products.
Admission 50 cents. 14th-st., near 6th-av.

"LOOK IN" AT NO. 389 BROADWAY.
See heads of the good and the bad, the high and the low, virtuous and vicious, educated and ignorant, MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY, always Open and Free.
Examinations of ladies and gentlemen, with full written Charts of Character, daily. Ladies in attendance.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Theory Classes now forming.
Terms $15 per quarter.

FRENCH THEATRE.
Orchestra Stalls for the Comic Opera; also seats for the Devil's Auction. Can be had for any evening at the Ticket office, New-York Hotel.

THE TURF.

THE PATERSON FIFTH FALL RACE Meeting, Oct. 1, 2, and 3, 1867. No postponement on account of weather, and no deduction for a walk-over.
The following sweepstakes and premiums will be run for: First day—TUESDAY, Oct. 1.
FIRST RACE—Trial steeple-chase: a sweepstakes for all horses that have never won a steeple-chase or hurdle-race; to carry 140 pounds; distance, twice around the steeple-course. 1. Mr. Wm. Redmond enters ch. g. Dare-Devil, 140 pounds. 2. Capt. Elwees enters b. g. Tarquin, 140 pounds.
SECOND RACE.—Underwood Gift of $300, all ages, mile heats. 1. J. H. Dowling enters g. c. Urbana, 3 years old, by Breckinridge. 2. T. G. Bacon enters b. f. Sleety, 3 years old, by Rodgers. 3. D. McDaniels enters b. c. Morrissey, 3 years old, by Breckinridge. 4. J. S. Watson, enters b. h. Delaware, 5 years old, by imp. Sarpedon.
THIRD RACE.—The St. Leger, $1,000. Closed with 34 entries, 2¾ miles.
FOURTH RACE.—Selling race; $300, for all ages, 1¼ miles; entrance money to go to second horse. 1. Forbes & Jerome enter ch. f. Clara Clarita, 3 years old, by imp. Lapidist; $600. 2. R. W. Cameron enters b. g. Biragus, 5 years old, by Newminster; $300. 3. F. Morris enters g. c. "No. 3," 3 years old, by imp. Eclipse; $600. 4. Dr. Weldon enters b. f. Susie M., 4 years old, by imp. Scythian: $600.
The Erie Railroad run special trains each day from foot of Chambers-st. direct to the Course, returning immediately after the races without stopping.
R. B. CHISWELL, Secretary.

DANCING

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Morning and afternoon classes for children will commence SATURDAY, Oct. 5. Evening classes for gentlemen will commence TUESDAY, Oct. 8. For terms, &c., send for a circular. Mr. Dodworth will be at home to receive calls after Sept. 20.

F. DODWORTH, DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 120 Pierrepont-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.
Will commence Tuesday, Oct. 1. For days, &c., send or call for a circular. Private lessons given either single or in class. Mr. Dodworth will receive calls from 12 to 2 P. M.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Northwest corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announces that he resumes the management of the Academy in connection with Mme. DUBREUL. Wednesday and Saturday class commences Oct. 5, at 4 P. M.; Monday and Thursday, Oct. 14, at 4 P. M. Circulars at the Academy.

SANCE'S DANCING ACADEMY, MASONIC Hall, Nos. 114 and 116 13th-st., near 4th-av.—Classes now forming; evenings of tuition Tuesdays and Fridays; all fashionable dances taught in one quarter; strictly private lessons given to those who desire to learn quickly. Communications addressed to the academy.

C. H. RIVER'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schemerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 10. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Park, Sept. 28, 1867.
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the assessment-rolls or tax-books on real and personal estate for the year 1867 have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office. Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. A deduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st of November. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of September, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSIAH CARPENTER, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York, before JOHN FITCH, Register, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York,
Oct. 1, 1867.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of JOHN W. McGUIRE, Bankrupt. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John W. McGuire, of the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for said district.
BENJAMIN P. TODD, Assignee,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1867.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—EASTERN DISTRICT OF New-York, ss.: At the City of Brooklyn, the 14th day of September, A. D. 1867.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the American Waterproof Cloth Company of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, within said District, which has been adjudged a bankrupt upon its own petition, by the District Court of said District. CHARLES JONES, Assignee, &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT EDWARD G. FLYNN has no authority to act for me as agent, attorney or otherwise, in any business whatsoever; and any authority, express or implied, that he may have had to bind me, is hereby expressly revoked. JEPTHAH LEATHE, Nos. 146 Chatham and 62 Grand sts.—SEPT. 30, 1867.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No 295 Mott-st., near Houston. Ladies 50 cents; Gentlemen $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
A GREAT EVENT.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8.
Production of the new Drama in four acts, written by M. Leviek, Esq., founded on the great sensation story, entitled
PALE JANET;
OR,
THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM,
with NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c., and abounding in NOVEL AND STARTLING EFFECTS.
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS,
A WONDER! A WONDER!
A LIVING GORILLA,
THE ONLY ONE EVER CAPTURED ALIVE.
This remarkable animal is 2½ years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, and weighs over 200 pounds. Possessed of extraordinary strength, the capture of any of his species was ever deemed impossible by human power. This specimen was finally secured and brought to this country at an expense of
OVER EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS.
An extensive collection of beautiful
LIVING FISH, FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, A CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
TEN LIVING SEA LEOPARDS,
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open 7¼; begins 7¾.
SECOND YEAR OF THE
BLACK CROOK.
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by
NEW ARTISTS, NEW BALLETS,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW ILLUMINATED BALL-ROOM,
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE,
AND THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION.
THE MECHANICAL DONKEY EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 1 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE
AND MUSEUM,
Corner Broadway and 30th-st.
Manager and Director..........JOHN DE POL.
On account of delay in finishing the scenic decorations, Mr. De Pol is unavoidably compelled to postpone the opening until
THURSDAY, OCT. 3,
THURSDAY, OCT. 3,
THURSDAY, OCT. 3,
on which occasion will be presented the grand spectacular Féerie by Arthur Cuyos Armengol, entitled the
DEVIL'S AUCTION,
DEVIL'S AUCTION,
DEVIL'S AUCTION,
or
THE GOLDEN BRANCH WITH THE STAR.
PREMIERES DANSEUSES,
the
GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY,
under the direction of
Sig. D. RONZANI,
and a full Dramatic Company.
Box offices now open.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be presented Craven's new comedy, entitled
MEG'S DIVERSION.
Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, B. T. Ringgold, A. W. Young, J. B. Polk, J. W. Leonard, and Miss Clara Jennings, Mrs. W. Winter and Miss Annie Ward.
During the evening the orchestra will perform a variety of new music, arranged by Mr. Thomas Baker.
To conclude with F. C. Burnand's last and greatest burlesque, entitled
THE LATEST EDITION OF
BLACK-EYED SUSAN,
THE LITTLE BILL THAT WAS TAKEN UP.
Characters by Miss Kate Ranoe, (from the principal London theatres,) Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. W. Winter, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss Mary Scott, Messrs. Mark Smith, A. W. Young, George Holland, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, J. W. Leonard, &c.
Doors open at 7¼. Performance commences at 8.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE
and Museum,
corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
Manager and Director..........Mr. John De Pol
TUESDAY, Oct. 1, 1867.
First representation of the grand Spectacular Féerie entitled the
DEVIL'S AUCTION;
OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH,
by Arthur Cuvas Armengol.
Mr. de Pol has secured the services of
Mlle. GUISEPPINA MORLACHI,
the now reigning star of the Terpsichorean Art in Europe, whose arrival is daily expected. In addition to whom the following premier danseuses will have the honor of making their first appearance on the opening night:
ELISA BLASINA, of the Milan theatres.
AUGUSTA SOHLKE, of the Berlin and Hamburg theatres.
ERMESILDA DIANI, of Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
EUGENIE LUPO, of the Turin Theatre.
AURELIA RICCI, of the Brussels Theatre.
CATRINA CORRADINE, from the Paris theatres, and
Mons. GIOVANNI LUPO, first dancer of the Bordeaux Theatre, and a numerous and talented corps of coryphees, figurantes, &c., &c., under the direction of the world-renowned maitre de ballet
Mons. DOMENICO RONZANI.
and a full and efficient dramatic company.
Box office now open. Seats secured three days in advance.

DEVIL'S AUCTION.
SECURED SEATS AT
Nos. 652 and 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR.
THIS FAVORITE RESORT
WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
MONDAY, OCT. 7.
MONDAY, OCT. 7.
MONDAY, OCT. 7.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, } Musical
A. F. LEJEAL, } Directors.
HENRY MOLLENHAUER, }
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

MASON AND HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. Fifty styles at $75 to $1,000 each. Second hand instruments of various makers at low prices. ORGANS TO RENT.

HAINES BROTHERS
have opened a new and spacious
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM
at No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square,
where the public can always find an assortment of first-class pianos at moderate prices.
N. B.—New pianos to rent.

PIANO-FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS offer a splendid assortment of second-hand pianos of their own make, for sale at a bargain for cash, as also a large number of Boston and New-York manufacturers' instruments.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 845 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS.
FOR SALE.
SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE,
WORTH $450, WILL BE SOLD
BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.
The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates.
The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the offices of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GERARD WILLETT, Prest. WM. KRAFT, Treas.
RUDOLPH FULLGRAFF, H. GOLDSMITH,
Vice-President. Secretary.
D. S. S. GUY. CH. FIELD.
Dr. F. BOND. Dr. H. MEDLER.
A. KURTH. FR. DEPFUHL.
N. H. DAVIS.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

PIANOFORTES—JENNYS & SON, MANUFACTURERS, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The instruments of this firm are worthy the attention of all lovers of music; for quality of tone and elegance of finish they are more than equal to any other makers in the country, and yet, in price, are much the most reasonable. Parties wanting would do well to examine them before making their selections.

GERMAN ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, Flutinas and Musical Boxes, the very finest and cheapest assortment in the City. Also, the new German Concertina, (Bandonion,) with 88, 100 and 130 notes; it is much finer than the melodeon. Instruction given and repairing done cheap.
J. SAENGER, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 165 Essex-st., New-York.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO TAKE A few more pupils on the piano or in singing; being a brilliant performer, a good vocalist, and the daughter of a German professor of music, she will do full justice to all pupils who may choose to engage her. Call or address Messrs. JORDENS & MARTENS, No. 758 Broadway, or Mrs. CLOTILDE, No. 209 East 31st-st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class (new) Pianos to rent at
HAINES BROTHERS' WAREROOMS,
No. 46 East 14th-st., Union Square.
N. B.—Also pianos sold on installments.

A LADY WILL SELL A MAGNIFICENT rosewood piano-forte, original price $575, for less than half; overstrung base, carved legs; celebrated maker; has bill of sale and warranty. Apply at 29 3d-st.

A THOROUGH LADY TEACHER OF the Piano desires a few more pupils. Terms, $20 per quarter. Address R. C. D., care of G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

$100 TO $600.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF new and second-hand piano-fortes to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

THE MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS of Piano, Singing and Harp. Address J. SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADELAIDE RISTORI—MYRRHA.
FRENCH THEATRE
Sole Lessee and Director.................J. Grau
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, for the last time in New York,
MYRRHA,
the celebrated tragedy, in five acts, by Alfieri.
THE SHAKESPEARE OF ITALY.
ADELAIDE RISTORI in her renowned role of Myrrha.
Ticket offices—French Theatre; Schirmer's No. 701; Chickering's, No. 652, and down town, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Extensive preparations are in progress for the production of Giacometti's celebrated work
MARIE ANTOINETTE,
which will be produced next MONDAY with great splendor, surpassing anything ever seen on the American stage.
SATURDAY—RISTORI MATINEE.
NOTICE.—THERE WILL BE NO PERFORMANCE ON FRIDAY NIGHT at the French Theatre in consequence of the necessary day and night rehearsals for
MARIE ANTOINETTE,
which will be produced next MONDAY NIGHT for the FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—RISTORI.
MYRRHA.
THIS EVENING, Oct. 1, will be produced
ALFIERI'S CELEBRATED TRAGEDY, MYRRHA.
ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of MYRRHA.
Ticket offices—Brooklyn Academy, and Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
THE NOVELTY OF THE DAY
and the
HIT OF THE SEASON,
GRAND DUCHESS,
received with
IMMENSE APPLAUSE.
all the gems
APPLAUDED AND ENCORED,
the Songs, Music and Choruses
BRIGHT,
SPARKLING,
VIVACIOUS
AND DELIGHTFUL.
OFFENBACH'S MUSIC THE RAGE.
"LA SABRE DE MON PERE" and
"DITES LUI,"
and all the choice *morceaux*
POPULAR AND CAPTIVATING,
THE PRESS UNANIMOUS
in pronouncing this Opera the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN.
It will be presented every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
by the
GREAT PARISIAN OPERA COMPANY,
including
MLLES. TOSTEE AND FELCOURT;
Messrs. GUFFROY, DUCHESNE, LEDUC and LAGRIFFOUL.
APPROPRIATE SCENES and BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES.
COMPLETE ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
Doors open at 7½; Overture begins at 7:55 P. M.
Omnibusses, to convey visitors, free of charge, to the French Opera, will start from the corner of 14th-st. and Broadway every five minutes, from 7 to 9 P. M., and from the theatre after the performance.

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN
GEMS OF THIS OPERA AND LIBRETTOS,
FOR SALE AT THE FRENCH THEATRE.
OPERA NIGHTS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—TO-NIGHT.
JAMES E. HAYES, Lessee. G. L. FOX, Stage Manager.
C. W. TAYLEURE, Business Manager.
FOURTH WEEK of the great engagement of
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
IMMENSE DEMAND FOR RESERVED SEATS.
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.
THRONGS TURNED AWAY.

EVERY NIGHT	RIP VAN WINKLE	SATURDAY AFTERNOON
Begins at 8.	RIP VAN WINKLE	Begins at 1½.
Closes at	RIP VAN WINKLE	Closes at
10¾ o'clock.	RIP VAN WINKLE	3:35 o'clock.
	RIP VAN WINKLE	

JEFFERSON..........as..........RIP VAN WINKLE.
THE GREAT ARTISTIC TRIUMPH
OF OUR TIME.
RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE SATURDAY.
In splendid preparation, with costumes, &c., imported from Paris, SHAKESPEARE'S fairy and operatic spectacle—A MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM.

WORRELL SISTERS'
NEW-YORK THEATRE,
No. 728 Broadway,
POSITIVELY
LAST SIX NIGHTS
LAST SIX NIGHTS
LAST SIX NIGHTS
LAST SIX NIGHTS
LAST SIX NIGHTS
OF
Mr. Augustin Daly's greatly successful drama

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50 TIMES.
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with unabated success, but two prior engagements, already made to begin Oct. 5, make it compulsory with the management that the play be withdrawn, and therefore the
LAST NIGHTS AND LAST SATURDAY MATINEE
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EDWIN FORREST..........as..........SPARTACUS
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THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL IN AID OF the VIRGINIA MASONIC BUILDING ASSOCIATION, which was to have been held at Cooper Institute Monday, Sept. 30, has been postponed until Jan. 30, 1868, by order of the Board. The business of this Association will be published daily in the NEW-YORK TIMES. The sale of tickets will be continued up to Jan. 30, when the Festival will undoubtedly take place.
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AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Constitutional Convention—The Coming Election—"Relief."

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Sept. 26, 1867.

Gen. POPE's order appointing Oct. 29 and the following days for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention under the reconstruction acts of Congress, has caused considerable stir among the electors, and an active search for available men to serve as delegates has commenced in every county. Whether from modesty, the advice of friends, or, as the newspapers allege, from orders from headquarters, the negroes exhibit no intention to put forward colored candidates, but seem very willing to vote for such men as are presented and recommended by the party to which they have pledged their support. As yet but few candidates have been finally selected and publicly put forward, but many are mentioned as the right men for the place. Of those who are spoken of and are most likely to be the final choice, all are of the class who took no active part in secession or in the war, and who from age, physical disability, incumbency of some civil State office, or avowed opposition to the rebellion, kept aloof from the military and civil service of the Confederacy. They cannot and would not take the Test Oath were such required, because most of them favored the "lost cause," had relatives in the army, and on many occasions and in many ways gave aid and comfort to the Confederate armies. But they were not active, prominent, or enthusiastic rebels, and are only known in the restricted circles of their neighborhood, or perhaps of their counties. Many of them were and are Justices of the Peace, Judges of the Inferior Court, and the like, and enjoy that familiar popularity which finds expression in calling its favorite by an abbreviation of the Christian name, such as TOM ——, JIM ——, or BOB ——. Such men are eminently "available." They can get the votes of Secessionists and Unionists, and the colored electors have confidence in them. In intellect, capacity and experience they are almost eminently mediocre. I do not know of a single man who will be probably elected, who would have the remotest chance of being chosen in ordinary times. Here and there an out-and-out Radical will run and be elected, because he can unite the negro vote where the colored element preponderates, but the general run of the delegates will belong to the *inoffensives*. When the candidates are declared, I shall endeavor to give a more detailed account of them and their antecedents.

From all I can gather now, I am led to believe that a very large portion of the white voters will oppose the Convention, while they vote for the "best men." The negroes will unanimously vote "for Convention," and with them a sufficient number of whites will vote to carry the Convention by a very large majority—not less, I think, than 30,000 to 40,000.

The circular of Mr. HURLBERT, Gen. POPE's Chief of Registration in the State, which blends support of the Convention and "relief" from the payment of debts, is very severely handled by all who are opposed to the repudiation of private debts. His allusion to the supposed opinions of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Georgia as to the constitutionality of a Stay Law is much condemned. The supporters and opponents of the Convention agree that it was to the last degree indecorous in the Chief of Registration to go beyond the discharge of his purely ministerial functions, and take any part whatever in a matter so clearly beside the question with which he has to deal.

The friends of "relief" are very active and earnest and are gaining ground. I do not find among them any fixed opinion as to what relief means, or how far they are willing to go. Some are for the repudiation of all obligations incurred prior to a particular date. Some are for repudiation of those debts only, the consideration of which was negro property. Some are opposed to wholesale repudiation, but favor a "liberal scaling" of all debts; and some confine their plan for relief to a stay law extending over a sufficient time to enable debtors to pay their creditors without a sacrifice of the little property which is left. All these plans are opposed by the solid men of the State as dishonest in principle and fatal to the credit of the commonwealth, apart from the unchangable fact that the Constitution of the United States forbids all such legislation. At present the relief men seem to be in the ascendant; and now that Mr. HURLBERT's circular has appeared, it is said and believed, that Gen. POPE favors the movement, although the General, in his letter to Mr. AKERMAN, expressly refuses to interfere either one way or the other. The negroes, who have no interest whatever either for or against relief, are generally for it, being led to believe by others that the spoliation of the creditor class will inure directly to their benefit.

I heard a prominent relief man a few days ago arguing the question with one who was a bitter opponent of relief in any shape, except that which the Bankrupt Law affords. Relief had been a negro-trader in Louisiana, and had bought a number of negroes, for which he gave his notes. He claims that the property in negroes having been destroyed he is released honorably, and ought to be released legally, from all obligation to pay these notes. He said: "You and I and all of us, when we went in for the war, pledged our lives, our fortunes and our honor. We lost. I lost my negroes and you lost your notes. Is not that fair?" Anti-Relief responded: "No, I do not think it is fair. When you bought the negroes and gave your notes, the owner might have sold them and received the cash. He trusted you and ought to receive his money, especially in cases like yours, where you resold the negroes for cash, which you now possess. If I had sold you a horse in 1861, for which I had taken your note, would you have any moral right to refuse to pay me because SHERMAN's army had seized and carried off the horse? Although to my mind Anti-Relief had far the best of the controversy, because all the "crowd" were with Relief, and his argument about the pledge of life, fortune and honor seemed to hit the nail on the head. "I lost my nigger and you lost your note," was a doctrine of equitable compensation to which no just objection could be taken.

The Atlanta *Era*, which has good sources of official information, gives the following as the result of registration in Georgia, which may, however, be slightly modified by the revision of the lists during the fourteen days prior to the election:

White registered voters	95,338
Black registered voters	93,390
Total	188,728
White majority	1,948

In the Presidential election of 1860 the total vote cast in Georgia was 106,365. The present white voters are 11,027 less than the above number, and may be largely accounted for by the number of persons disfranchised by the Sherman bill. If the *Era's* figures are accurate, it is evident that those who were qualified availed themselves more generally than was supposed of the right to register.

The army worm has appeared in the cotton fields of Northern Georgia in myriads, and their voracity is displayed by the rapidity with which they devour all the foliage of the plants. It is hoped that they have arrived too late to injure the crop, the bolls being too fully grown to be damaged by them. Indeed, in some places where the growth is unusually rank and the foliage too thick to admit the sun to the fruit, it is an advantage to remove the leaves; and here the worms may do good, unless they kill the plant and prevent the maturity of the unripe bolls.

I see that knowing calculators estimate the crop of Georgia at 225,000 bales, and the crop of all the cotton States at 1,825,000 bales. I think that this estimate is too bearish, although the crop of Georgia has been cut off fully one-fourth within the last four weeks. The picking season is now quite busy, and it is as much as the most active hands can do to keep up with the open cotton. "Cotton dull and drooping, with a downward tendency," is the daily market report until 21c. for strict middling is the highest quoted price, from which tax, freight and the long string of factor's charges are to be deducted. In consequence, planters are on the anxious-benches, and fear that they will be as poor this year as they were in 1866. This may be, so far as their cash-box is concerned, but not in other respects. Last year they had nothing to eat, and no money to buy anything. Now they have plenty and to spare, and can bear a comparatively empty pocket with greater fortitude.

QUONDAM.

NAVAL APPRENTICES.

Trip of the Sabine—The Naval Apprentice System and its Details.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Friday, Sept. 27, 1867.

On the 18th of last July the United States apprentice ship *Sabine* arrived here from New-London for the purpose of having twenty of the most proficient of her apprentice boys examined with a view to selecting ten of them for appointment as Midshipmen by the Secretary of the Navy. Only nine were selected out of the twenty, and on the 25th inst. she again reported at the Naval Academy for the purpose of having the eleven rejected candidates reëxamined. Under the circumstances, the number of the apprentices who passed at the original examination was quite creditable to the instruction they had received. The Academic Board are making a decided effort to raise the standard for admission, and the number of candidates who are bilged this year is even greater than heretofore. I find that quite a number of persons with whom I have conversed seem to think that the apprentice ships, which are now fitting out or have already been put in commission, are a sort of fitting schools for the Naval Academy. This is a mistake, as will be seen from the following facts about the system, which I have collected for the benefit of those parents who have sons whom they desire to send to sea.

NAVAL APPRENTICES.

For some time it has been evident that some method must be adopted to increase the number of sailors who were willing to ship in the United States Navy. In 1837 Congress passed a law authorizing the enlistment of boys in the navy to serve until they reach 21 years of age, unless sooner discharged. This was a good provision, because it is generally admitted that it is important that sailors should, as boys, have an opportunity of going to sea, and following the natural bent of their disposition. The system, however, which was inaugurated in 1837, did not prove a success, and it was not until recently that a successful system of naval apprentices was inaugurated. During the war of the rebellion the Navy Department was seriously hampered by the want of men to man its ships, for it was found, in spite of the large bounties which were offered, that the fishermen, upon whom so much reliance was placed, preferred to enter the land service, and that the navy, consequently, was overrun with landsmen. To such an extent did this occur that in many instances ships were sent to sea with a very indifferent complement of men.

In 1864, however, it was again determined to make a trial of the apprentice system, which had already been provided for by law, as the success with which a system of this kind had been carried on in other countries showed that the plan of educating boys for the service was entirely feasible. With this view the sailing frigate *Sabine* was ordered to be fitted out, and Lieut.-Commander (now Commander) R. B. LOWRY assigned to the command of her. So successful has Commander LOWRY been in developing this system that the *Portsmouth* has also been put in commission as a school, under Commander SKERRETT, and this month the *Saratoga*, under Commander UPSHUR, will sail from the Navy-yard, New-York, on the same duty. The Winter station of the *Sabine* is New-London, Conn., but during the Summer months she cruised about from harbor to harbor, in order to give the apprentices practical instruction in handling a ship at sea. The Winter stations of the *Portsmouth* and the *Saratoga* have not as yet been announced.

Since the *Sabine* went into commission she has received 996 boys; of these 807 were received from various rendezvous and stations, and 189 were enlisted on board the *Sabine*. According to the last report of Commander LOWRY we find that these apprentices are accounted for as follows:

Transferred to sea cruisers, 378; discharged, 173; deserted, 154; promoted to midshipmen, 29; promoted to mates, 7; sent to hospital, 7; enlistments canceled, 4; died, 8; remaining on board the *Sabine*, 236. Total, 996.

It will be seen by the above exhibit that out of nearly one thousand apprentices twenty-nine have been appointed midshipmen, so that the chances of entering the Naval Academy from an apprentice ship are not as great as many suppose. Recruiting officers are instructed to make no promises that the apprentices shall be officers, but to inform all candidates, and those presenting them for enlistment, that the apprentices have equal chances to compete for the annual appointments at the Naval Academy; but that their failure to obtain admission to the Academy will not entitle them to be discharged from the naval service before the expiration of their terms of enlistment. It is not, therefore, the main object of the system to educate candidates for the Naval Academy, but rather to give the apprentices a fair English education, and at the same time to fit them to become petty officers on board a man-of-war.

THE SABINE.

As the *Sabine* is the pioneer vessel of this system, a statement of what the boys in that vessel do will serve to illustrate the instruction they receive. For the first few days after a boy is received on board the ship he is allowed considerable latitude, in order that he may gradually become accustomed to his new mode of life. He is given a hammock and bedding, and is shown where he must swing it. In the morning he must lash up his hammock, and stow it in the hammock nettings on the spar-deck. He is also given a bag in which he keeps his clothes, and is allowed to have a little box to keep his knick-nacks in—this box is called a ditty-box. On the fourth day the apprentice is assigned to a section, and is placed under the care of its captain. Every apprentice is required to wash his face and hands in the morning, and to attend the barber twice a month, who keeps his hair from getting too long. They are also required to keep themselves and their clothes clean, their hair and teeth brushed, their boots blacked, and generally to cultivate habits of cleanliness. A tailor is allowed to each 100 boys, whose duty it is to instruct them in cutting, fitting, and repairing their own clothes, as each apprentice is required to learn to sew and keep his clothes in order after he has been six months in the ship. Schoolmasters are assigned to these apprentice-ships whose duty is is to instruct the boys in the rudiments of an English education, including navigation. The apprentices are also systematically taught, under the supervision of the commanding officer, the duties pertaining to a seaman on board a man-of-war.

A permanent Board of officers is also instituted, with the executive officer as President, for the purpose of ascertaining the relative merits of the boys as they present themselves and associating them in classes for instruction accordingly, and deciding upon their fitness for advancement to higher rating. There is a chaplain on duty with each of these vessels who looks after their moral and religious instruction. The chaplain makes a public prayer while the men stand at quarters, at 9:30 A. M. each day, and has full church service on Sunday.

The following is the usual routine of daily duty on board of the *Sabine* when she is in port: At daylight all the apprentices are turned out of their hammocks, which are stored in the nettings. The decks are washed down, and at 7 o'clock the boys are sent over the various mast-heads to familiarize them with that duty. At 7:30 o'clock breakfast is served. Twenty minutes are allowed for the meal. At 9 o'clock all hands are ready to begin the exercises of the day. At 9:30 o'clock all hands go to quarters for inspection, after which the usual exercises are carried on till 10:15 o'clock. At 11 o'clock drill ceases, and at noon dinner is served. At 1 o'clock the boys are again sent over the mast-heads. This occupies about a quarter of an hour in all its details. At 2:45 o'clock school begins, and is dismissed at 4:20 o'clock. At 5 o'clock the supper is served; at 6 o'clock the boys begin to run over the mast-heads. From 6:30 to 7 o'clock they are exercised in boating, battalion drills, or in reefing, furling and loosing sail. After these exercises recreation is indulged in. At 9 o'clock the signal is given to return to their hammocks, and at 9:30 P. M. "silence" is ordered.

ENLISTMENT OF NAVAL APPRENTICES.

Boys are enlisted as apprentices between the ages of 13 and 18, to serve until they are 21 years of age. The enlistment, however, must be voluntary on their part, and at the same time be with the consent of their parents or guardians. No candidate is to be received or accepted who cannot spell correctly words of two, three or four syllables; read with comparative correctness and ease; write legibly, and answer questions from the multiplication table. The Surgeon is directed to be very careful in his examination of the candidates, as it is the determination of the Department to receive none but boys who promise the best physical development. The pay of boys is according as they are rated, $8, $9 or $10 a month. Boys may be enlisted at the Naval Rendezvous at New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Portsmouth or Washington; the United States steamer *Michigan*, stationed at Detroit; the receiving-ship at Norfolk, Va., or the apprentice-ship *Sabine*, New-London, or on the *Portsmouth* or *Saratoga*. It is generally found, however, that it has a bad effect on boys to send them to a receiving-ship, as they there associate with all kinds of men, and may imbibe much that is bad before they are sent to the apprentice ship. The Government wants as many healthy boys to ship as apprentices as it can get, but although it does not promise to make them all officers, it can safely be predicated that any boy who has been an apprentice for three years has had ample opportunity of learning practically all the duties of a sailor.

J. A. S.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

Great Trot Between Lady Thorn, Mountain Boy, Bruno and Lucy—Lady Thorn the Winner—Time, 2:25 1-2, 2:24 1-2, 2:24, 2:24.

Yesterday the best trotting contest ever witnessed on Long Island came off at the Fashion Course, for a purse of $1,000 given by the proprietor, Mr. JOHN SIMMONS. It was a race of mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and the entries were the five fastest horses on the trotting turf, now that *Dexter* has retired. These were *Lady Thorn*, *Mountain Boy*, *George Wilkes*, *Bruno* and *Lucy*, and their meeting created intense interest in sporting circles. Upward of 3,000 persons were present, notwithstanding the somewhat unfavorable day, for the high wind that prevailed made traveling by the road exceedingly dusty and annoying. *Lady Thorn* was driven by her old trainer, DAN PFIFER, and his magnificent handling of the famous one-eyed mare contributed greatly to her victory in the race. SAM MCLAUGHLIN drove *Mountain Boy*, a very promising son of *Maj. Winfield*, who is himself a son of the celebrated stallion, RYSDICK's *Hambletonian*. He is owned by Commodore VANDERBILT, and gives promise of succeeding in time to the sovereignty of the turf, vacant by the retirement of the world-renowned *Dexter*. *Bruno* was driven by his owner, Mr. JAMES MCMANN, and *Lucy* by BUDD DOBLE. The track was somewhat hard in consequence of the continued dry weather, but the attention and care of the proprietor had done the best for it under the circumstances. A high wind prevailed throughout the race, and this militated against fast time; consequently the time made was most extraordinary, and stamps this race as the best ever trotted on the American turf. The four heats were trotted in 9:38; each heat thus averaging 2:24½, and the last two heats were done in 2:24 each. The pool betting showed *Lady Thorn* to have the call over any other horse, for she sold at the rate of $250 to *Mountain Boy's* $230, *Bruno's* $100 and *Lucy* $70. In one pool *Mountain Boy* brought more than *Lady Thorn*, but the average prices are as above named.

FIRST HEAT.—*Mountain Boy* went in front directly the word was given, and led to the quarter pole in 35 seconds, slightly ahead of *Lady Thorn*, *Lucy* being third. On the backstretch *Mountain Boy* widened the gap between himself and *Lady Thorn*, leading her two lengths at the half-mile pole, which he passed in 1:10. On the Flushing stretch the favorite closed up a little, and as they turned into the homestretch she trotted so fast that she collared *Mountain Boy* half way up, passed him below the distance, and beat him to the score by a length and a half in 2:25½. *Lucy* was ten lengths behind *Mountain Boy* and *Bruno* distanced.

SECOND HEAT.—*Lady Thorn* was now the favorite, selling for $500 in the pools to *Mountain Boy's* $200 and *Lucy's* $40. *Mountain Boy* again led, was half a length in front of the favorite at the turn, but as they passed the quarter in 35 seconds, the three were all close together the *Boy* slightly in advance. Along the backstretch, past the old stand, he drew away and was a length and a-half before *Lady Thorn* at the half-mile pole in 1:09½. This advantage he retained into the homestretch, where PFIFER's mare closed up a little, and made a vigorous effort to reach *Mountain Boy*, but breaking in the attempt, she was beaten to the score by two lengths, *Lucy* three lengths behind *Lady Thorn*. Time—2:24½.

THIRD HEAT.—The betting now underwent a wonderful change, for *Mountain Boy* became the favorite, selling for $170 to *Lady Thorn's* $100 and *Lucy's* $20, PFIFER's expressed confidence in his mare induced many to stick to her. A good start was effected the first time, and, as before, *Mountain Boy* took the lead around the turn, and at the quarter-pole was a length and a half ahead in 35¼ seconds. He kept this gap open to the half-mile, passed in 1:10, but on the Flushing stretch *Lady Thorn* began to trot in her usual magnificent style, and quickly reduced the space between them to half a length. A fine struggle ensued up the straight, PFIFER's mare gaining at every stride; at the distance they were head and head, and the excitement became intense among the vast assemblage. The superb driving of PFIFER was now displayed, and, after a splendid and well-maintained contest, he brought *Lady Thorn* home a winner of the heat by a length, in the very fast time of 2:24; *Mountain Boy* being ten lengths before *Lucy*.

FOURTH HEAT.—Betting, $150 to $50 on *Lady Thorn*, whose followers were jubilant, except those who, having backed her heavily at the start, deserted her after she lost the second heat, and plunged recklessly on the Commodore's horse. *Mountain Boy* and *Lucy* got off in advance of the favorite, but at the turn the latter was on even terms with the *Boy*, but at the quarter the latter was leading a neck in 35½ seconds. Along past the old stand the Commodore's horse trotted finely, and was a length and a half a head at the half-mile pole, reached in 1:10. On the Flushing stretch he made this into two lengths, *Lucy* being third and on a break, but as they came around the turn into the stretch *Thorn* was within a length of the leader. Coming home PFIFER let out his mare, and *Mountain Boy* being at the hill, she passed him, as also did *Lucy*, and *Lady Thorn* crossed the score two lengths a head of *Lucy*, who was as far before *Mountain Boy*. Time—2:24.

The owner of *Mountain Boy* believing that the ascent on the last quarter was the cause of his horse's defeat immediately after the race, offered through a well-known turfman, to match him against *Lady Thorn* for $2,500 a side, half forfeit, a similar race of mile heats, three in five, in harness, to come off over the Union Course, Long Island, on Monday next. Mr. RELF, the owner of the mare, after consulting her trainer DAN PFIFER, immediately accepted the challenge and the match was at once made. It will prove a most exciting race, for the extraordinary time made by both horses yesterday, stamps them as wonderfully fast trotters.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, Long Island—Purse, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

D. Pfifer named b. m. Lady Thorn	1	2	1	1
S. McLoughlin named b. g. Mountain Boy	2	1	2	3
B. Doble named b. m. Lucy	3	3	3	2
J. McMann named br. c. Bruno	dis.			

TIME.

	Qr. mile.	Half mile.	Mile.
First heat	.35	1.10	2.25½
Second heat	.35	1.9½	2.24½
Third heat	.35¼	1.10	2.24
Fourth heat	.35½	1.10	2.24

The Paterson Fall Race Meeting.

This meeting commences to-day, and promises to be a most successful one. Upward of fifty first-class race-horses have arrived, and unusually good sport is confidently anticipated. Yesterday morning we paid a visit to the course to see the horses taking their early gallops. The first lot of thoroughbreds that came upon the track was that of Messrs. FORBES and JEROME, under the training superintendence of Col. P. C. BUSH, and comprised *De Courcy*, *Redwing* and *Clara Clarita*. They were followed by the stable of Messrs. WATSON and PURYEAR, which consisted of *Onward*, *Delaware*, *Capt. Moore*, *Vixen* and *Bonnie Braes*. *Onward* looked and went well, as also did *Capt. Moore*, who has been initiated into the mysteries of hurdle jumping, and will doubtless distinguish himself in that line as he did as a racer across the flat. Mr. MORRIS STRING's horses, under the watchful eye of Mr. A. J. MINER, a skillful trainer, succeeded. There were three only, but the quality amply compensated for the quantity; these were the wonderful filly *Ruthless*, *Number Three*, (a three-year-old gray colt by *Eclipse*,) and a br. f. by *Eclipse*, dam *Mollie Jackson*. *Ruthless* has been amiss, but has now got all right, and her victory to-day in the St. Leger race is confidently predicted. The *Mollie Jackson* filly is a magnificent two-year old, and she gallops strong and fast. Dr. WELDON's lot, including *Local*, *Aldebaran*, *Billy Conner*, *Jubal* and *Susie M.*, did strong work, as also did Col. MCDANIELS' string, *Morrissey*, *Clement*, *Sarah B.* and *Twinkle*. JACOB PINCUS galloped his two, *Metairie* and the two-year old by *Uncle Vic*; the latter a good mover, but very plain in appearance. E. SNEDIKER's pair, *Conolly* and *Passaic* took a rattling gallop: the former is in remarkably fine condition. Major BACON had *Sleety*, *Fetnah* and the two-year old *Sea Breeze* filly at work, and GEORGE PEPPER tried his novice, *Dare Devil*, at the hurdles, as also did Capt. ELWERS his green horse *Tarquin*, both entered in the steeple-chase to-day.

The sport to-day commences with the Trial Steeple-chase, for which the above-named two horses—*Tarquin* and *Dare Devil*—are entered. The Underwood Gift, a mile-heat race, follows, for which the entrances are *Urbana*, *Sleety*, *Morrissey* and *Delaware*. Then comes the St. Leger, for which the probable starters are *Ruthless*, *De Courcy*, *Baywood*, *Jubal*, *Vixen*, *Clement*, *Redwing* and *Morrissey*. If fit and well, *Ruthless* cannot fail to carry off this great race. The fourth and last race is a selling race, for which *Clara Clarita*, *Biragua*, *Number Three* and *Susie M.* are entered. A capital day's racing is certain to be enjoyed by all who witness it. The Erie Railroad Company runs special trains from the foot of Chambers-street direct to the course at 8:30 A. M., 10 A. M. and 11:45 A. M., returning directly after the races.

Internal Revenue Seizures.

The following seizures were reported yesterday at the office of the Metropolitan Board of Internal Revenue:

Ten barrels of whisky at Thirty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue.

CONNOLLY's distillery in Sixty-first-street near Third-avenue, where, notwithstanding the storekeeper denied the existence of mash, twelve thousand gallons were found by the inspectors as having evidently been "set" on Friday. No books could be found.

Eighteen barrels of whisky, belonging to S. C. BOEHM & Co., of No. 6 Cedar-street, as they were being conveyed from the rectifying establishment of J. C. BOEHM, at Nos. 455 and 457 Tenth-avenue, and which were not entered on the books. No entries were made on the 27th or 28th of September.

The tobacco factory of JAMES J. NEWMAN, corner of North Fifth and Third streets, Williamsburgh, where two hogsheads were taken and but one entered in the books.

Eight barrels of smoking tobacco at No. 167 Grand-street, Williamsburgh, bearing counterfeit inspection marks; there were also found at the same place twenty barrels and barrel-heads with inspection marks not removed.

Three barrels of smoking tobacco at No. 483 Houston-street, bearing counterfeit inspection marks.

The tobacco seizures were made by Mr. ISAAC HARVEY, Revenue Inspector in charge of tobacco.

Four barrels of whisky belonging to JOSEPH D. WESTFALL, found at No. 194 South-street, as they had neither the distiller's, rectifyer's nor wholesale dealer's brand.

It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury has expressed a willingness to modify the new regulations, in so far as they relate to the tobacco trade. Merchants will be enabled to re-bond the premises as formerly, only that the parts of the building not bonded cannot be used for the storage of spirits. The pound of tobacco regulation will be so modified as to authorize the establishing of a sample room in each warehouse. The Secretary, upon a statement of facts, saw the necessity for these modifications, and will, it is expected, soon officially promulgate them.

The officers of the Revenue Department have followed up the disclosures made in the case of the Kentucky Bourbon Company, whose officers were arrested in this City a few days ago, charged with defrauding the Government. It seems they had branches throughout the West and South, and its plans for evading the revenue laws were the best concerted of any organization in the country. The property of the Company in this City was seized some time since by Collector BAILEY, of the Fourth District. That officer then went to work to follow up the connections of the Company in other places, and has worked with indefatigable energy. His efforts have been rewarded with success, and a rectifying establishment at Buffalo, and extensive distilleries at Dubuque and Louisville have been seized. A number of additional arrests have been made.

Death of Rev. Dr. Krebs.

Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President of the Board of Foreign Missions, one of the ablest of the Old School Presbyterian ministers in this City, and a Director of Princeton Seminary, died in this City at 1:30 A. M. yesterday. He had been for thirty-five years pastor of the congregation that formerly worshipped so long in the old church on Rutgers-street, corner of Henry, and five years ago moved to a new church corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. He was a man of great force in the pulpit. He has not been well for a year past, and four months ago lost his mind and has never since recognized the members of his family. He was a graduate of Princeton College.

A Heavy Blow.

The severe gale of the last 36 hours has done much damage on the waters in the immediate vicinity of New-York, and doubtless we shall learn of "heavy weather" at sea. The steamboat *Meta*, on her way from Red Bank to this City yesterday morning, carried away a portion of her starboard wheel, and was so disabled that it was necessary to tow her to her wharf. It is supposed that the wheel struck a spar buoy. The accident occurred near the southerly end of West Bank, a shoal that stretches out just below the Narrows. The steamboat *Sea Bird*, when her Captain descried the *Meta's* signal of distress, immediately went to her assistance. The passengers, among whom were many ladies, were with difficulty transferred from the injured vessel to the *Sea Bird*, and were brought safely to the City. A heavy gale was blowing at the time the mishap occurred.

The gale was very severe on the Hudson, causing considerable damage to vessels and cargoes. A large barge, lumber laden, was sunk near West Point; a sloop was driven ashore near Irvington; a schooner was sunk near Yonkers, and a sloop was sunk near Fort Washington, and other casualties are reported. So far as known no lives have been lost.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A WIFE ASSAULTED.—A man named ROGER HAYES, residing at No. 41 Union-street, was committed to jail by Justice DUNNE yesterday morning to await the result of injuries inflicted by him on his wife. It appears that ROGERS and his wife quarreled on Sunday night, and the latter fled from the house pursued by the infuriated man, and sought refuge in an adjoining house. He still followed, as is alleged and burst open the door of the room in which she was secreted on the second floor of the house. At this juncture the woman jumped from the window and sustained internal injuries.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—An old resident of the Twentieth Ward, Col. DUEL COOPER, who served in the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers during the war, died at his residence in this city yesterday morning of disease of the heart. He was a prominent politician in his ward, and last Fall received the Democratic nomination for Supervisor. He was generally esteemed for his many amiable qualities by his fellow-citizens.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.—The Sixth and Eighth Assembly Conventions met last evening and elected the following-named delegates and alternates to the Democratic State Convention: Sixth Assembly District—LUKE O'REILLY, delegate; JOHN KICHLER, alternate. Eighth Assembly District—FREDERICK W. KALBFLEISCH, delegate; PETER BRENNAN, alternate.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in the frame dwelling No. 234 North Second-street, E. D., at 11 A. M. yesterday, and damaged the premises to the amount of $300. The building was owned by CHRISTOPHER SODEL, and fully insured.

NEW-JERSEY.

BLASTING ACCIDENTS—NARROW ESCAPE.—Yesterday forenoon JAMES SLAVIN, a property-owner residing on St. Paul's-avenue, near Palisade-avenue, Hudson City, appeared before Recorder ALDRIDGE and complained of THOMAS BURNS and MATTHEW FEATHERALL, for violating a city ordinance in not properly covering blasts. The complainant alleges that on Friday afternoon last, while working at a carpenter's bench at the end of his house, and 150 feet distant from the quarry, a blast was set off, when a piece of rock weighing over twenty-five pounds was buried in such close proximity to his head that it carried away and nearly demolished his straw hat; that had it not been for a timely warning, which gave him only time to stoop, he would have been killed. BURNS and FEATHERALL, seeing the direction the rock was taking, ran away under the supposition that SLAVIN was killed, and were not seen again until yesterday morning. A warrant was placed in the hands of Chief-of-Police ROBINSON, who arrested the accused and they were held for examination. A few weeks since a rock from the same quarry went crushing through the side of SLAVIN's house, which was occupied by several families, but fortunately no one was injured. At that time the accused were arrested and fined $15 under the ordinance. SLAVIN says that there are several quarries in his vicinity for getting out Belgian Pavement blocks, and that "showers of stones come flying around every day so that the folks cannot put their heads out of doors," and that three of his tenants have moved away in consequence, and the others threaten to follow.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—Yesterday morning at 2:30 o'clock Officers STRATFORD and PURCELL discovered flames issuing from the grating in front of the building No. 224 Grove-street, Jersey City, occupied on the first floor as a millinery and fancy goods store by Mrs. HAZLETT, and in the upper story by a couple of families. The officers gave the alarm and then aroused the inmates of the building, who were asleep and in a short time would undoubtedly have been suffocated, as the building was quite densely filled with smoke when the doors were finally opened. The fire, which had been kindled in a barrel of shavings in the basement, occupied for carpenter work, was soon extinguished. Damage about $50. Upon examination the officers found a number of partly consumed matches in the area way, which had been used by incendiaries in their attempt to get one through a broken pane of glass into the shavings. Soon after the fire the above-named officers arrested three strangers, two white men and a negro, on suspicion of having caused the fire, but as there was no evidence against them they were subsequently discharged.

HUDSON COUNTY COURTS.—The October Term of the Hudson County Courts will commence at 10 o'clock this morning. Judge BEDLE and Associate Justices STURGES, BOHNSTEDT and QUAIFE presiding. The following are the names of the Grand Jurors: Daniel McLeod, foreman; Mathew Monks, John Flanigan, Wm. N. Hogan, Henry Finck, John L. Crammer, Herman D. Busch, Ferdinand J. Piefferle, Ralph Thomas, John J. Van Buskirk, Nicholas Goetz, Ulysses Savage, John J. Korb, Jacob Newkirk, Morris K. Crane, John Brinkerhoff, John W. Smith, Woltzi Kamena, Chas. W. Allen, John McDonald, Joseph W. Gilmour, John Hurson, George A. Emmell, and John R. Mullany. There are about 70 prisoners confined in the County Jail for a great variety of offences, awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. Among them is EDWARD MERRILL, charged with murder, and HENRY OTTINGER for attempt to kill.

RECEPTION OF A NEW STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—Yesterday afternoon, Washington Engine Company No. 4, of Jersey City, brought home their new steam fire engine, which has just been completed for them by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, of Manchester, N. H. Upon arriving on the Jersey City side, foot of Exchange-place, they were received and escorted through the principal streets of the city, as follows: Platoon of Police, under aid DOYLE; the Newark Brass Band; C. Minot Engine Company No. 7; Manahan's Band; Washington Engine Company No. 4; Manahan's Band; Aerescesh Engine Company No. 2; Passaic Hose Company No. 4. At the conclusion of the march the firemen partook of a collation at Cooper's Hall. The steamer is a third class, with double-acting vertical forcing pump. She weighs 4,200 pounds, and cost $4,495.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—A young fellow about 20 years of age, named DANIEL MCINTIRE, and claiming to be employed in the *Herald* office as a "fly boy," was taken before Acting Recorder POPE, of Hoboken, yesterday, charged with having about 9 o'clock the previous night picked the pocket of GEO. VAN AULD, No. 361 West Sixteenth street, New-York, taking his watch at the Hoboken Ferry. He was detected in the act by the complainant and the property was found in his possession by Officer DONOVAN, who made the arrest. He was committed for trial.

DAMAGES AGAINST THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—In the Essex County Courts a number of suits are on trial, in which the Morris and Essex Railroad Company is defendant, for damages caused by setting fire to buildings along the line of the road by coal-burning engines. Yesterday GOTLIEB MAIER obtained a verdict against the Company for $418 50 for loss by fire, and CHRISTIAN WEBER obtained a verdict of $2,796 52 for similar loss.

A MALICIOUS ACT.—S. E. ALLEN, furniture dealer in Jersey City, sent a cart load of valuable furniture to Newark on Saturday last, in care of a boy. While crossing the flats a couple of boys asked for a ride and were refused, when they sneaked behind the cart and set fire to a straw mattrass underneath, which burned up and nearly ruined the furniture, the boy in the meantime having all he could do to manage the horse. The scamps escaped.

STEALING A GOLD WATCH.—EMIL WINKLE, employed by Mr. PRIEN, a resident of Freehold, in the latter's absence, stole his gold watch, valued at about $80, and left the place last Saturday. PRIEN, knowing his whereabouts, informed the Hoboken police of his loss, and WINKLE was arrested yesterday afternoon by Capt. DONOVAN. The watch has also been recovered. WINKLE will be kept in custody till the Freehold authorities take care of him.

TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY.—The Sons of Temperance of North America celebrated their twenty-fifth anniversary yesterday. At Trenton delegations from all parts of the country assembled and had a parade, a dinner in a grove and speeches. At Elizabeth also, last evening, there was a celebration, at which Rev. N. G. LAWSON, of Brooklyn, presided and addresses were delivered.

SHOOTING AT A THIEF.—Sergt. MCGUIRE, of the Hudson City Police, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning attempted to effect the arrest of a man who was stealing lead-pipe from Mr. MCCLEAN's new building in Cottage-street. The fellow ran away and would not halt when ordered, whereupon the officer fired three shots, but he does not know with what effect, as the fellow eluded him in the darkness.

DROWNED.—About 8 o'clock on Sunday evening a man named GEORGE MEIKEL fell into the river at Commercial Dock, Newark, and was drowned. The deceased was in the employ of the Gas Company, and resided at No. 27 Commercial-street, where he leaves an orphan child. The body has not been recovered.

BREVITIES.—A horse attached to a cart, owned by Major HUGHES, was struck by a drilling engine at the Greene-street crossing, Jersey City, yesterday, and was dragged some distance, but was not seriously injured.

POLITICAL.—The Republicans of Bergen open the Fall campaign this evening at Library Hall, when they will listen to an address by Rev. F. LUMMIS.

The Steamship Baltic's Case—Note from the President of the Company.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 30, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To do justice to myself and the good reputation of the New-York and Bremen Steamship Company, which I represent, I feel called upon publicly to refute several charges published in the NEW-YORK TIMES and other dailies, against the Captain and crew of the steamship *Baltic*, concerning their "treatment of the immigrants" on board during her last voyage from Bremen to New-York. The substance of those grievances, as "represented to the boarding officers of the Commissioners of Emigration," and "confirmed under oath before a notary at Castle Garden," by only thirteen passengers out of over 900, is:

"That they had been subjected to ill-treatment, and had been furnished with bad and insufficient food and water, the bread being partly not baked enough, partly hard, black and molded, the beef often stinking and the water boiled, unfit to drink, and that there was favoritism [in spite of the unfitness?] in its distribution; that it was impossible for them to live on the food supplied them, and that they had to buy from the cabin cooks; that the Captain was inattentive to their remonstrances, and that the crew rifled their trunks." Some German papers do us the extra favor of denouncing Capt. ROGERS—a seaman of thirty years' test and experience—and other American officers of the vessel, as unfit for their positions; representing other German officers on board as the only refuge of the vexed passengers, (as if they had not acted by order of the Captain!) and myself as a "Know-Nothing," who would rejoice in extirpating the German element on board; and finally threaten to blow up the line unless the merits of their favorites be deservedly accounted for.

Serious, indeed, would these complaints be if they were well founded. But whoever has any experience in the troublesome business of conveying emigrants—whoever has once on the arrival of such a steamer been in the midst of that excited and confused crowd of new-comers, who are not capable of taking care of themselves, much less of their things, who would easily submit to the grossest deceptions if the Commissioners of Emigration did not watch over them—who are therefore constantly inclined to the suspicion of being wronged, and would yield to the slightest encouragement to show dissatisfaction—whoever knows how unceremoniously oaths are taken, and how cheap are affidavits, and who will at the same time consider how natural it is that steerage passengers, seeing nearer than they ever had an opportunity of seeing the difference between their accommodations and table and those of the cabin passengers, should incline to make up for it by grudging and trying, as far as their purse or cunningness will go, to buy some desirable improvements, or to bribe the cooks or waiters—will be just enough to admit the injustice of such charges.

Moreover, whoever will take the trouble to read all the reports in the different papers, and who then hears, as we are able to prove, that several articles of similar tenor and of the same tendency have been published in Germany immediately after the sailing of the *Baltic* from Bremen, cannot but get the impression that all these invectives come from one source, and are the work of a plot, calculated to reflect discredit upon the Captain and his management.

Nevertheless I thought it my duty to investigate all those complaints, and the result, as stated and proved to the Commissioners of Emigration, is the following:

"That on one day part of the bread was not 'baked enough,' and, upon examination by the Doctor, substituted by well-done loaves; that the black, hard bread which is bought fresh in port for the benefit of the North German emigrants, who are accustomed to it, will never keep fresh, though eatable, to the end of the voyage, and that the Germans keep it just so in their homes; that there was plenty of drinking water distributed every day, which is, of course, to be prepared by the engineer; one day it happened that the potatoes in one of the three steam boilers were partly not cooked thoroughly, and other food was substituted; that in one out of twenty-five barrels of best corned beef, bought at Bremen, the salt did not strike the meat, which, having been discovered when served at the cabin-table, the barrel was condemned forthwith, (is there a house or ship in the world which could boast of no mistakes ever being made in the cook's department?) that a passenger woman appropriated a passenger's watch, and that the Captain made her return it; that not one 'trunk was rifled,' nor any injury done to the passengers by the crew; that whatever they lost of their little things went astray through their own carelessness; that the steerage was cleansed daily, and that strict discipline ruled on board."

Finally, with regard to the most serious charge of insufficiency in quantity of the food, I beg to say that I have laid before the Commissioners of Emigration and proved to them—and it is with their assent that I publish this—a specified statement that double quantities and of best quality of almost all provisions required by law have been supplied and consumed on board the *Baltic* during this passage. Thus, for instance, 7,825 pounds of meat, 3,125 pounds of herring and other fish, 862 pounds of flour and bread, 1,164 pounds of sugar, 54 pounds of tea, 439 pounds of butter, &c., have been served out and consumed in excess of the lawful allowances. And, upon an average, every man, woman and child on board have received per day over one pound of meat and fish, over one pound of fresh bread, rice, pulse and vegetables; over one-tenth pound of molasses, sugar, coffee or tea, and over one-twelfth pound of butter, besides other food.

And those whom even these incontestible arguments do not convince, I would ask one question: How do you explain it, that out of a number of 900 steerage passengers not one case of serious sickness happened during a voyage of seventeen days? Is it imaginable that they all should reach this port in best health, had they not been carefully treated, kept as clean as their habits allow and well fed?

ISAAC TAYLOR,
President New-York and Bremen Steamship Company.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 30.

FLOUR in fair inquiry; Winter grades advanced; sales 450 bbls. Spring at $10@$10 25; 350 bbls. White at $12 75@$13, all city ground. WHEAT active and firm; sales 15,000 bushels No. 3 Chicago at $1 95; 7,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $2 02; 22,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, to arrive, at $2 03; 80,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $2 03; 47,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $2 03, closing steady. CORN entirely nominal. OATS quiet; sales 28,000 bushels Western at 62½c., on the spot. RYE is in good inquiry; sales 24,000 bushels, this A. M., at $1 32, and this P. M. 33,000 bushels at $1 35, all Western. BARLEY nominal; $1 28 for Western and $1 40 for Canada. MESS PORK unchanged. LARD unchanged. HIGH WINES entirely nominal. FREIGHTS advanced. An association has been formed. Wheat, 22c.; Corn, 17c.; Oats 12c., to New-York. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 840,000 bushels; Corn, 490,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels; Barley, 78,000 bushels; Rye, 86,000 bushels; Flour, 20,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 110,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 107,000 bushels; Barley, 46,000 bushels, and Rye, 7,000 bushels. GRAIN IN STORE—Wheat, 72,000 bushels; Corn, 312,000 bushels; Oats, 146,000 bushels, and Barley 131,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Monday, Sept. 30.

FLOUR—Market steady and unchanged; sales 1,400 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $12 for Red Winter; $12 50 for White; and $13 for Extra. WHEAT is quiet; sales 3,300 bushels White Canada at $2 75 afloat and 2,000 bushels Amber Michigan on private terms. CORN dull, no sales to report. BARLEY dull; held nominally at $1 40, which is above the views of buyers. CORN MEAL, $2 70@$2 80 ℔ 100 lbs. for bolted. MILLFEED firm; Shorts selling at $22, and Shipstuffs $30 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS higher on grain to New-York; Flour, 50c.; Wheat, 13c.; Corn, 11c. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 80c.; to Albany 65c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 70c. LAKE IMPORTS—144,715 bushels Wheat, 90,678 bushels Barley, 2,243,484 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—2,679 bbls. Flour, 86,622 bushels Wheat; 13,527 bushels Corn, 107,094 bushels Barley, 1,484,441 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, Monday, Sept. 30.

FLOUR firm; sales Double Extra White Wheat at $11 50@$12. WHEAT—Winter advanced 10c.; Spring advanced 5c.; sales of White Michigan at $2 65; Amber Michigan at $2 48@$2 51; No. 2 Red Wabash, $2 46; No. 3 Red Wabash, $2 10; No. 1 Spring $2 05; No. 2 Spring, $1 93; No. 3 Spring, $1 80; sales of Amber all October at $2 56; first half $2 50@$2 52. CORN advanced ½c.@2c.; sales of No. 1 Wabash at $1 11; No. 2 Wabash at $1 08½@$1 09; Michigan $1 02. BARLEY—$1 31 for No. 1, RYE quiet at $1 25 for No. 1. LAKE FREIGHTS—Corn, 7¼c., Wheat, 8¼c., to Oswego; Corn, 3½c., Wheat, 4c., to Buffalo. RECEIPTS of the week—24,600 bbls. Flour; 107,000 bushels Wheat, 173,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—34,000 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat, 135,000 bushels Corn, 49,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 30.

TOBACCO firm. COTTON and HEMP dull. FLOUR quiet: Extra, $8 25; Double Extra, $9@$10 75; Treble Extra, $11@$11 40; Choice and Fancy $12@$14. WHEAT dull; White, $2 45; Red, $2 30@$2 40; Spring, $1 77@$1 87. CORN dull at $1 07@$1 14; 61c.@62c. for prime. BARLEY declining; sales at $1 20@$1 25 for Spring; 70c.@90c. for Fall. PROVISIONS firmer. MESS PORK, $24 50@$24 75. BACON—Sales of Shoulders at 14c.@14¼c.; Clear Sides 18c. LARD—Choice Steam in tierces, 13½c. WHISKY dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,200 bbls.; Wheat, 1,700 sacks; Corn, 21,00 bushels; Oats, 9,500 bushels; Rye, 1,600 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 30.

COTTON quiet and easier; sales 125 bales; Low Middlings 16½c.; receipts 60 bales. Louisiana SUGAR—Only a retail business done; fully Fair 13½c.; Prime 16c.; Cuba very dull; retailing at 12½c.@13½c. for Nos. 12 and 13. MOLASSES—Nothing doing. FLOUR quiet, with light sales; Treble Extra $12; Choice $13 50. CORN—No sales; prices firm; Mixed $1 40; White $1 45. OATS steady and firm at 80c. PORK flat; asking $27 25. BACON—Only a limited jobbing trade; Shoulders 15c.@15½c.; Clear Sides 19c.@19½c. LARD quiet; Tierce 15½c.; Keg 16c. Gold 143¾. Sterling Exchange 156@158. New-York Sight Exchange ½@¼ premium.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 30.

FLOUR firmer, but unchanged; Extra, $10@$10 25; Family, $10 75@$11 25. WHEAT in good demand at $2 40 for No. 1 Red. CORN firmer at 98c. for No. 1, in the elevator. OATS firm at 60c.@61c. RYE dull at $1 30. COTTON dull at 19c. for Middlings. WHISKY nominally unchanged. MESS PORK held at $24. BULK MEATS nominally unchanged; offered at 12½c.@14½c. BACON—A lot of Clear Sides were procured at 17c., but this rate was afterward refused. HAMS—None in market. LARD active and higher, with no sellers now; 13½c.@14c. is asked; sales 1,200 tierces. Gold, 143@143¼.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Sept. 30.

FLOUR firm and in good demand with an advancing tendency; Doubles from Winter Red held at $10 50@$11; White, $12 50@$13. WHEAT firm and better; No. 1 Winter Red at $2 36@$2 40; Red $2 30. CORN lower; sales on the spot at $1 09@$1 10; for October, $1 10. OATS dull but unchanged. RYE quiet, with a light demand; $1 28@$1 30. BARLEY firm; No. 1 State $1 30@$1 35. PETROLEUM steady and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Sept. 30.

FLOUR active; City Doubles $10 50@$11; Country $9@$9 37½. WHEAT firm; No. 1 $1 92; No. 2 $1 86. OATS firm; 52c. for No. 2. CORN quiet; $1 03 for No. 1, and $1 02 for No. 2. LAKE FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 8½c.; to Oswego, 14c. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 144,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 204,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 30.

TOBACCO—Sales 40 hhds. at full rates; $4 65@$16 50 for Lugs to Medium Leaf. FLOUR—Superfine $7 75@$12 00 to No. 1 wheat. WHEAT, $2 35 for Prime. CORN, Shelled in bulk, $1 05; OATS, 66c., in bulk. RIO COFFEE, 25c. MESS PORK, $24 50. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c. LARD, in tierces, 13½c. COTTON 19@20c. WHISKY, in bond, 35c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 30.

FLOUR quiet; Northwestern Extra $11 75; Extra State $12. WHEAT in good demand; sales 3,000 bushels Red, at $2 45; Amber, at $2 50, and White California at $2 90. RYE, $1 60. CORN less active; sales 6,000 bushels; Mixed Western $1 42. OATS unchanged; sales 4,000 bushels, at 80c. PETROLEUM excited; standard White, 35c. WHISKY, nothing doing.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 30.

COTTON quiet and unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT depressed; Prime to Choice Red $2 40@$2 50. CORN dull. OATS firm; Prime 70@72c. RYE unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet and nominally unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 30.

CATTLE dull and unchanged; sales at 9c.@14c. ℔ lb. Cows in demand and advanced; sales at $60@$100. SHEEP dull; sales 10,000 head, at 5c.@6c. ℔ lb. HOGS in fair demand; sales 3,500 head at $10@$11 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Sept. 30.

COTTON 19½c.@20c. CORN $1 15@$1 20. OATS 70c.@72c. MESS PORK $27@$27 25. BACON—Shoulders 15½c.@16c.; Clear Sides 19c.@19½c. LARD 15c.@15½c.

MOBILE, Monday, Sept. 30.

COTTON—Sales 1,000 bales; Low Middlings 18c.; receipts 833 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Sept. 30.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull at 53½c. RESIN firmer at $3 12½@$6 50.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 30, 1867.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 97; Reading Railroad, 50 9-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27¾. GOLD 143½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]

LOWELL MASON, Esq.'s, residence was saved from being robbed last week by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, which in an experience of eight years has not been broken through.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Fall Styles of Hats are now presented by every hatter in the City; but though many are of very handsome models, KNOX's styles are the only ones entitled to be called Excelsior. Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Western Metropolis	Sept. 14	Bremen	New-York
Celia	Sept. 14	London	New-York
Saxonia	Sept. 21	Hamburg	New-York
Scotia	Sept. 21	Liverpool	New-York
Weser	Sept. 21	Bremen	New-York
Palmyra	Sept. 24	Liverpool	New-York
City of Boston	Sept. 25	Liverpool	New-York
Ville de Paris	Sept. 26	Havre	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Russia	Oct. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Baltic	Oct. 2	New-York	Bremen.
City of Cork	Oct. 2	New-York	Antwerp.
Bremen	Oct. 3	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	Oct. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Denmark	Oct. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	Oct. 5	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Oct. 5	New-York	Havre.
Hammonia	Oct. 5	New-York	Hamburg.
City of New-York	Oct. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Chicago	Oct. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	Oct. 9	Boston	Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, ETC.

Arizona	Oct. 1	Aspinwall.
Columbia	Oct. 3	Havana.
Corsica	Oct. 5	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Arizona*, close at the General Post-office Tuesday, Oct. 1, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mails at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 30.—*In steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool*—Miss Archibald, Mrs. Peacock, 4 children and nurse, Miss Goodwin, Miss Polsen, Misses Boff, Autsen, Lockley, A. Ducan, Redfield, Simpson, Laden, Donnelly, English, Hurst, Lindgen, Mr. Reade, Mr. Shuter, Messrs. Wilson, Larndmark, Cook, Seaton, Ellis, J. Crossland, G. Harwood, J. Gibson, R. G. Dall, Mr. Shreve and wife, S. Kingman, Eschman, Cushing, Coleman, Mr. Muller and wife, Rev. J. Randall and sons, Mrs. Thomas, Mme. Sautin, Mme. Ramon, Mrs. Fletcher, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. G. W. Wayne, Rev. H. Prens and wife, Mr. Biggs, Mr. Hogan, Mr. Wybog, Rev. S. Gilmorgion, Mr. Muller and wife, Mr. and Miss Woodward, Mr. Cantwell, Mr. Shemholmes, Mr. Woodward and son, Mrs. C. Landmark, 3 children and nurse, Mrs. Lyons and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hogan, Dr. Fletcher, Mr. Breeze, Miss Peterson, Messrs. Knight, McPherson, Batters, Clark, Coulter, Morrissey, Ellis, Lowett, English, Von Thinglen, Cumming, C. Smith, S. Batters, Hutcheson, Warren, Shaw, Crocker, Capt. George Randolph, Thomas Randolph, Norfolk Johnston, Mrs. Prens, 4 children and nurse, H. Boaddusguire, Col. Romertze, and 817 in the steerage.

SEPT. 30—*In steamship Chicago, from Liverpool*—Mrs. McKay and family, Augusta Robinson, W. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, W. Veitch, Miss J. N. Elliott, Mr. Musgrove, John Wait, J. J. Graves, Wm. Hirsch, Edward Keogh, Wm. and Miss Westrop, Alfred Bailey, Kate Fetters, Mr. and Mrs. E. Luther, Cyrus Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Baitz, Amelia and Frank Baitz, Joseph F. Dunham, Wm. Stagg, Rich. Purtee, Walter Brodie, Jos. A. Osborne, Col. M. and Mrs. Devesny, Mr. Petrie, Mrs. and Miss Williams, Miss Beedie and servant, and 616 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 56 | Sun sets..... 5 43 | Moon sets.... 8 13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 59 | Gov. Island. 10 48 | Hell Gate.... 12 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 30.

Cleared.

Steamers Zodiac, Phillips, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Philadelphia, Tufts, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Southampton, Smithwick, Mobile, Snow & Burgess; City of New-York, Thomas, San Francisco, Samuel W. Osgood.

Barks Maria, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen, Thiele, Seiber & Co.; P. J. F. Burchard, (Mech.,) Bradhering, Havre, Sloman & Edye; St. Dominique, (Br.,) Doane, Trieste, Baker & Dayton.

Brigs M. C. Haskell, Hix, Baltimore, W. S. Brown & Co.; Alex. Milliken, (Br.,) Hill, Remedios, Fowler & Jova; J. Blenkhorn, (Br.,) Blenkhorn, Cette, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Mary, (Pruss.,) Ockelmann, London, Wilson & Asmus; Circassian, Bunker, Boston, H. W. Loud & Co.

Schrs. G. B. Somes, Percy, Savannah, Jed Frye & Co.; John Elliott, Gilchrist, George own, S. C. Snow & Burgess; Mauve, (Fr.,) Bordase, St. Pierre, Miquelon, D. Starr & Son; Nancy E. Hagen, Banker, Salem, H. W. Lou & Co; Union, Leighton, Brunswick, Ga., T. M. Mayhew & Co.; E. Brainard, Wells, Hartford, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; D. Babcock, Colcord, Turk's Island, Miller & Houghton; John Ferris, St. John, Wilmington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Sarah Jane, (Br.,) Fanchion, St. John, N. F., J. Whitney & Co.; Helen Perry, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Sloop Mary Elizabeth, Williams, Hartford, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool Sept. 18, via Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and 929 passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Chicago, (Br.,) Outting, Liverpool Sept. 17, and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and 657 passengers to Williams & Guion. Sept. 29, lat. 40 38, lon. 69 40, passed steamship City of Paris, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Propontis, (Br.,) Higginson, Boston, to load for Liverpool, to Tapscott, Bros. & Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Colby, Portland, Me., to J. F. Ames.

Steamer Equator, Jackaway, Boston.

Bark Martin W. Brett, McCarty, Salt Cay 15 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Tyro, Layton, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig C. M. Reynolds, Moore, Zaza 23 ds., with sugar to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Thomas Owen, Johnson, Nuevitas 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. M. A. McGahan, Cail, Wilmington, N. C. 6 ds., with naval stores to master. Sept. 26, 10 miles S. of Chincoteague, spoke schr. Louisa Crockett, from Georgetown, D. C., for Boston, and obtained one man from her to assist in working the vessel, the crew being sick, and were so on arrival.

Schr. B. F. Lowell, Leavitt, Wilmington 13 ds., with naval stores to Edward C. Pease.

Schr. Helene, Alven, Wilmington, N. C., 15 ds., with resin, &c., to Jonas Smith & Co. Thomas O'Donnell, a seaman, died on the passage; two of the crew are now sick of Wilmington fever.

Schr. W. H. De Witt, Cory, Sasarde, N. G., 32 ds., with cocoa nuts to James Douglas.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Voorhees, Richmond, with mdse. to Edward C. Pease.

Schr. E. F. Cubada, Swan, Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. G. D. King, Ashford, Calais, with lumber to Boynton, Son & Co.

Schr. Moses Van Name, Van Name, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. J. Truman, Gibbs, Philadelphia for New-Bedford.

Schr. D. Eddy, Hopkins, Bangor for Newark.

Schr. Will e Lee, Nash, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Hardscrable, Jones, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Vicksburg, Hall, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Arctic, Haley, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Bay State, Carle, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Maggie Ball, Holl, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. F. F. Tyler, Smith, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Bengal, Stetson, Rockland, with lime.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 30—Arr. steamer Key West, from New-York; ship Royal Arthur, from Calcutta; barks Lord Chancellor, from Gottenberg, and F. Atkinson, from Liverpool; brig Open Sea, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 30.—Arr. last night steamer Moneka, from New-York. Sld. brig Alice Lea, for Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Missouri, Capt. Palmer, from Havana, arrived in the Lower Quarantine on the 28th, at 6:15 P. M.

Capt. Charles Hazard, of the steamtug Phillip, came in from sea this morning, and reports a U. S. schoolship and the bark Patmos, from St. Thomas, as on the Bar, and unable to get their anchors on account of the prevailing gale outside the Hook.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 28.—The following named vessels, which put into Hampton Roads during the late unsettled weather, sailed to day for their destinations: Schrs. Carrie Holmes, from Georgetown for New-York, with coal; Charles Woolsey, from do. for do.; B. C. Torry, do. for do.; Kate Ranger, do. for do.; W. A. Vale, Georgetown, for New-Haven, with coal; Emma M. Wright, from Georgetown for Boston, with coal; Gardner, Georgetown, for New-York, with wood; Only Daughter, Georgetown, for New-York, with wood; Moses Van Name, Georgetown, for New-York, with coal; B. F. Woolsey, do. for do.; Sarah Purvis, Richmond, for New-York; Abbie Cramer, Georgetown, for New-York; Carrie Melvin, Baltimore, for Newport.

SEPT. 30.—The pilot boat Maryland boarded, at Cape Henry to-day, the bark May Queen, British brig Robin, from Rio de Janeiro, bark Humboldt, from Bremen, and the schr. Jackson, from the Spanish Main, bound to Baltimore.

The bark May Queen collided with an unknown vessel on the 21th inst. The bark lost her bowsprit and head sails, and sustained other damages.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The steamer Reman, from Philadelphia for Boston, put into Provincetown to-day, on account of the storm.

Notice to Mariners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1867.

TYBEE ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE AND BEACON.—Official notice is hereby given, that the Light-station at Tybee Island, on the N. E. end of the island south side of entrance to Savannah River, Georgia, has been reëstablished, and the lights will be exhibited therefrom on the evening of Oct. 1, 1867. The illuminating apparatus of the main light is a Fresnel lens of the first order, showing a fixed white light. The focal plane is 150 feet above sea level, and the light should be seen in clear weather a distance of 22 miles. The tower is brick, octagonal in form, colored white, surmounted by a black lantern.

TYBEE BEACON.—This light will be situated in front of the main light, at a distance of 2,630 feet, and is designed as a range-light in crossing the bar entrance to Savannah River. The illuminating apparatus is a lens of the fourth order, showing a fixed white light. The tower is wooden, colored white, the lower part open frame, and the upper part closed, surmounted by a black lantern. Latitude of Tybee Lighthouse 32 01 20 N., lon. 80 50 31 W. from Greenwich. Latitude of Beacon 32 01 17, lon. 80 50 06.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Spoken, &c.

Marie Nylst—Dan. bark, from Bordeaux for Boston, Sept. 27, lat. 40 50, lon. 65.—(By pilot-boat A. Leggett, No. 4.)

Adaline Thomas—schr., from Philadelphia for Mobile, 25 ds. out, Sept. 11, off Key West.

Herman—Brem. ship, strg. E., Sept. 23, lat. 36, lon. 74.

Foreign Ports.

At Sasarde, N. G., Aug. 28, schr. F. G. Davis, arr 24th; would load with nuts.

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(SECOND SUPPORT.)

THE RAPIDITY OF THE SUCCESS with which it has been introduced into the households of the wealthy as a constant dietetic drink, and into thousands of families as a tonic and remedy.

(THIRD SUPPORT.)

THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE received, at the meeting held Feb. 6, from the Special Committee, a highly favorable report recommending it to the Profession.

(FOURTH SUPPORT.)

THE NUMBERLESS APPROVALS from all classes, in all parts of the Union. We make extracts from a few recently received:

A. BEHREND, No. 174 6th-st., New-York, Sept. 28: "I am using Hoff's Malt Extract with much benefit to my chest." Prof. L. SCHUCKING, M. D., Washington, D. C.: "A model preparation for invalids." THOMAS HARTFORD, *Home Journal* office, New-York: "My daughter cannot miss it one day." A. KETCHUM, No. 180 Sands-st., Brooklyn: "My digestion and stomach are in regular order, and I feel very well." CAROLINE WAGNER, No. 35 Ridge-st., New-York, Sept. 30: "Last Winter my husband suffered from a weak chest, and was much benefited by its use; as he is now suffering again we will continue its use."

ANY ONE ALONE of these supports is sufficient to prove that

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH is preferable to the best brew products, and all other tonics, and is in consequence of its WONDERFUL HERB COMBINATION, not only a very palatable beverage, but also an excellent preventive and reliable REMEDY, which strengthens every member of the body, makes good blood, appetite and sleep, and is invaluable to consumptives, dyspeptics, debilitated, convalescants, &c.

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